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TODAY IN arab news

Tents for the quake-hit
Prince Talal, special envoy of UNICEF and president of AGFUND has praised the Kingdom's quick and generous aid to the North Yemen earthquake victims and announced a UNICEF donation of 1,000 tents. — Page 2

Sahara settlement
Moroccan Foreign Minister Mubammad Boucetta has said that a negotiated settlement is likely on the future of Western Sahara. He hinted that contacts have been made with Algeria on the issue. — Page 4

Sri Lanka emergency
Opposition parties strongly condemn the Sri Lanka government's unexpected decision to extend the state of emergency by another month. — Page 5

Filipino discontent
The growing political discontent in the Philippines is tinged with increasing criticism of the U.S. support to President Marcos. — Page 9

U.S. economy
The U.S. economy is clearly declining again after growing by at least small amounts for six months, government officials say in a somber year-end assessment. — Page 14

Indian denial
India strongly denies an American newspaper's report that New Delhi might mount a pre-emptive strike on Pakistan's nuclear installations. An official spokesman describes the report as "absolute rubbish." — Page 16

8 El Salvador policemen slain

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Dec. 21 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas killed eight policemen and wounded a ninth when they ambushed a national police patrol in Usulután province, guerrilla spokesman said Tuesday. The patrol, which managed to escape.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said the patrol was set Monday to drive off rebels from a roadblock they had established near Santiago de Maria, 125 kilometers east of the capital.

The guerrillas had burned a truck, a bus and several private cars there in a continuing campaign to disrupt the national transportation system, the sources said.

They said the patrol was ambushed on its way to the roadblock and a two-hour firefight broke out. There were no reports on rebel casualties.

An estimated 38,000 persons have died in the three-year-old war between the guerrillas and the U.S.-supported government.

Hussein, Shultz debate Mideast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AFP) — King Hussein of Jordan talked two hours here with Secretary of State George Shultz, amid reports that the King wanted U.S. pressure on Israel before agreeing to participate in peace negotiations.

Well-informed analysts said the talk probably centered on the possibility that Jordan — and perhaps Palestinian representatives — would join new Middle East peace talks.

King Hussein and Ronald Reagan are almost certain to review that issue later Tuesday.

King Hussein in a brief statement saying only that he was pleased to have had "constructive discussions" with Shultz.

Reagan's peace plan unveiled on Sept. 1, calls for a Jordanian-Palestinian "association" on the West Bank.

But Jordanian sources Monday stressed the importance of first getting Israeli Army out of Lebanon. They said that would give a

good indication of U.S. influence over Israel. They added that Hussein hopes to gain a U.S. commitment on long-term Israeli withdrawals from other occupied territories before committing himself further on peace talks.

The sources also said it was currently out of the question that King Hussein speak for the Palestine Liberation Organization, despite intensive talks with PLO leaders.

But analysts said the king may relate some of the views of the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, to Reagan.

Moreover, it was reported that one of the main topics of discussion between the two heads of state Tuesday would be the selection and status of non-PLO Palestinians to negotiate alongside — or within — a Jordanian delegation to any future peace talks.

Philip Habib, Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, is to be present at Tuesday's meeting.

He has just returned from Lebanon with an Israeli concession. For the first time Sunday, Israel dropped its insistence that the talks about withdrawing from Lebanon take place alternatively in Beirut and occupied Jerusalem.

U.S. officials will tell Hussein that Reagan's Middle East peace plan may represent the monarch's chance to help achieve peace in the region.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has rejected the Reagan plan, saying Israel will never withdraw from the occupied territories.

Fez plan key to M.E. peace, Zhao says

CAIRO, Dec. 21 (AP) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Tuesday expressed strong support for the Arab League's Fez peace plan as a "fair and practical" solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Zhao appeared at a news conference with President Hosni Mubarak at Kubbeh Palace after their first round of talks in Cairo, the first leg of Zhao's 10-nation month-long African tour.

He said it was up to the Arabs and the Palestine Liberation Organization to decide their position. "China does not make unwelcome and unwanted comments on this issue," he said. But then he added:

"China expressed its support and appreciation of the Fez plan, and thought that the Fez plan was fair and practical and it constituted the foundation for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue." The Fez plan is identical to the consistent stand held by China on this issue.

Adopted at Fez, Morocco, in early September, the Arab League position calls for a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital under the leadership of the PLO.

Zhao requested that reporters ask all their Middle East related questions before he would speak on the subject. Zhao's remarks were translated from Chinese to English.

"Israel must withdraw from the territories it has occupied since 1967, and the national rights of the Palestinian people must be recognized," he said. "It is on this basis that nations in the Middle East have the right to independence and existence, including of course, Israel." He added that saying countries have the right to independence and existence was different than recognizing a state.



Shultz greets Hussein

U.N. urges aid halt to Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 21 (R) — The U.N. General Assembly has called on all states to halt military, economic or financial aid to Israel aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

The resolution sponsored by Bangladesh, Cuba, Guyana, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Yugoslavia was approved by 113 votes to 17, with 15 abstentions. The United States, Israel and all the members of the 10-nation European Community except Greece voted against the draft.

In another resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state and called for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in peace efforts.

The United States and Israel cast the only votes against the resolution, adopted by 123 to two. There were 19 abstentions.

The resolution Monday reaffirmed the

If U.S. responds Andropov offers to slash missiles

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (AP) — New Soviet leader Yuri Andropov Tuesday offered to dramatically cut medium-range missile in Europe and to renounce not only the first use of nuclear weapons but the first use of conventional forces as well.

In a major Kremlin address marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, Andropov, 68, also reissued Moscow's offer to cut strategic, long-range missiles by one-fourth if the United States agreed to cut its strategic arsenal by an equal amount.

The new leader's 62-minute speech was obviously aimed at public opinion in the United States and Western Europe, where

there are growing peace movements seeking disarmament. European peace activists are trying to block the deployment of 572 new American Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles beginning late next year in Britain. West Germany and Italy.

The Soviet's claim there is a rough parity of medium-range weapons in Europe but NATO claims the new missiles are needed to offset a Soviet advantage gained with the deployment of more than 300 giant SS-20 rockets each tipped with three nuclear warheads.

"We are prepared, among other things, to agree that the Soviet Union should retain in Europe only as many missiles as are kept there by Britain and France and not a single more. This means that the Soviet Union would reduce hundreds of missiles, including dozens of the latest missiles known in the West as SS-20. And if, later, the number of British and French missiles were scaled down, the number of Soviet ones would be additionally reduced by as many," he said.

Britain maintains 64 Polaris A-3 submarine-based missiles each carrying one warhead. France has 80 MSBS M-20s and 18 SSBS S-2s and S-3s, also each armed with one warhead.

It's a ploy, West says

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Agencies) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French External Minister Claude Cheysson Tuesday rejected an offer from Soviet leader Yuri Andropov to reduce Moscow's arsenal of medium-range missiles in Europe to match the number deployed by Britain and France.

Mrs. Thatcher told parliament the effect of the offer would leave the United States with no medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe while the Soviet Union would have "a very considerable number left."

"That does not seem to me to keep the essential balance which is required for our security," Mrs. Thatcher said.

Commenting in a television interview on Andropov's suggestion, Cheysson said he was shocked that the French nuclear deterrent force, which was of minimum size, had been brought into the discussion.

"If we reduce this nuclear arsenal," he said, "it will no longer have dissuasive power."

He recalled that France had always opposed having its nuclear forces included in the U.S.-Soviet Geneva nuclear disarmament talks.

West Germany reacted with scepticism to Soviet offer. In Bonn government spokesman Jurgen Sudhoff said Andropov's offer sounded good but would not achieve parity.

He said the French and British missiles were strategic weapons which could not be compared with the Soviet Union's medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe.

Israeli pullout parleys set

BEIRUT, Dec. 21 (R) — U.S. Middle East envoy Morris Draper told the Lebanese government Tuesday that Israel wanted to start talks on the withdrawal of its invasion force before Dec. 25 if possible. Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan told reporters, Israeli radio confirmed that talks would start within three days.

Lebanon has favored starting talks as soon as possible and has accused Israel of setting impossible preconditions.

The Israeli cabinet on Sunday dropped its condition that the talks be held partly in occupied Jerusalem.

A Lebanese government spokesman said Draper had not mentioned any venue Tuesday. Lebanese newspapers have suggested several possibilities. These include meeting

alternatively in towns outside Beirut and occupied Jerusalem, in a neutral European country, or continuing indirect contacts through U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib, who flew back to Washington Monday. Wazzan warned that the dropping of the occupied Jerusalem condition was so far the only positive new development in the tortuous negotiations to get the talks started.

Lebanon has already named its team for the negotiations — a legal expert, a former diplomat and a senior army officer.

Officials here, meanwhile, said Lebanon has completed a "working paper" that would be submitted at the opening session of the talks, envisaging a simultaneous and complete withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces by mid-February.

Lebanon will also insist on full U.S. participation in the talks, and will declare that Lebanese negotiators will attend no separate meeting with the Israeli side without the presence of American representatives, the sources said, requesting anonymity.

Mini-bus mishap kills 15 in Turkey

ANKARA, Dec. 21 (AFP) — An avalanche of rocks crashed on a mini-bus, killing 15 passengers on the highway near Izmir town of Turkey's Black Sea province Rize, it was announced here Tuesday.

Rescue teams have so far recovered eight dismembered bodies from the mini-bus, which was flattened by three rocks, each of which weighed at least 5,000 tons, the sources added.

Authorities speculated the avalanche was a result of dynamiting a few days ago by a road construction team of the highway department. Dynamite will have to be used to break up the rocks on top of the minibus, authorities said.

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French nationals undertake long trip proving Arabian horse championship

By Yehia Gossie

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 — Two French nationals — a man and a woman — arrived here by horse, Saturday, from their home country and will complete a 22,000 kilometer journey to prove that Arabian horses are the world champions.

Jean-Claude Cazade, 39, a married man and father of two children aged ten and seven, and his companion Pascale Franconi, 23 a bachelor of arts, told *Arab News* Tuesday they began their adventure. Feb. 13, 1982, and expect to be back in France in April 1984.

The two adventurers traveled all the way from a small village near Ajen, 150 kilometers east of Bordeaux, to Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia "to defend the cause of the Arabian horse which in the United States and Europe is bred for its aesthetic qualities."

Jean-Claude, a retired military man and farmer, and Pascale borrowed the two horses from local horse breeders and temporarily froze their professional future to show the unparalleled qualities of resistance and courage of the Arabian horse. They intend to prove that even when such horses are raised in France they lose nothing of their innate qualities.

As soon as they crossed the Saudi Arabian frontier, 106 kilometers from Tabuk,

through the good offices of the Jordanian royal family, Jean-Claude and Pascale were escorted by a well-equipped van from each governorate carrying everything they need, including, of course, provisions for their horses. After Tabuk, they went to Tayma'e, Al-Qalibah, Khaybar and Madinah, then here. They always slept at the areas' respective governorates, except here where they are staying at the French ambassador's residence.

They will stay ten days here then proceed to Riyadh which, to them, says Jean-Claude, is a kind of home-coming because Nejd is the birth place of the ancestors of El-Mzuina and El-Merindian, the two male horses Jean-Claude and Pascale are riding. They chose male horses to prove that the prevailing idea that male horses take a longer time to rest than females in order to regain their shape is wrong. It's the other way round, say horsemen in Southwestern France.

Following their tour of Nejd, Jean-Claude and Pascale will go to Khamis Mushait, then Taif and again Jeddah where they will complete their three months stay in the Kingdom. The horses are now at the horse club near King Abdul Aziz University. After that, they will take the boat to Port-Sudan, then ride again to Khartoum and go all the way up, near the Nile course, to Cairo, then Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and

Spain — their last station before triumphantly re-entering France.

What is peculiar about Jean-Claude and Pascale is that they are not rich and are not subsidized by anybody. Even the horses do not belong to them, but to idealists of their kind.

"We are even beginning to encounter some financial difficulties," Jean-Claude said. The trip took them two years of preparations and halted their career from more than two years. But their love for horses is unmeasurable.

In chilly nights in the wilderness, they even prefer to use their blankets to cover their horses, rather than warm themselves. And they carry no tents and no weapons, because theirs is a pacific mission. They avoid asphalted roads, because otherwise "what would be the purpose of our journey?" Jean-Claude asks. However, in the Middle East, they ride alongside the highways, because it is there that you find all the cities and villages.

So far, they met many crowds and curious people, but hardly encountered any real difficulties or hostile attitudes, except once in Syria, says Jean-Claude, where was it not for a lot of luck, he and his companion would have lost their life. They were attacked, Jean-Claude claimed, by people from the Mokhabarat (secret service) and had to shelter themselves in a garage where they found adults. The latter intervened and talked to the Mokhtar (highest dignitary) of the village between Hama and Homs, who saved them.

Saudi Telephone adds 23 trunks, consolidates key foreign services

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 (SPA) — Saudi Telephone has added 23 international automatic trunks to its existing ones to make the total 1,837, according to Rabie' Sadiq Dablan director of telephone and telex in the Western Province. He said that the new trunks are intended to consolidate the services between the Kingdom and Egypt, Britain, the United

States, Australia, India and China.

Domestically 601 trunks were added to the already existing 1,208 trunks. Moreover, exchange services is carried at 99.9 percent which is above the normal average of 96 percent.

On the other hand Saudi Telephone has increased its telephone line capacity by 7,000 to serve the Swedey area of Greater Metropolitan Riyadh. An ultra modern, completely automatic exchange has been installed in the Swedey exchange building to increase the number of working telephone lines to 12,000.

Saudization of leading Taif phone staff soon

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 — The Saudization of Saudi Telephone in Taif is proceeding according to schedule and soon all the leading staff will be Saudi Arabian according to Khaled Abdul Hadi Mahyoub, director for the Taif zone. He said that there are now 42,000 telephone lines in Taif, but the number will rise to 46,000 next Rajab.

Phone installation study conducted

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 — An intensive study has been conducted by Saudi Telephone here on how to satisfy telephone installation requests in areas outside the present network.

Jeddah Zone Director Wahid Kayyal said that 1,300 such requests were pending at the department, but he predicted that 90 percent of such requests will be granted within the coming six months. Technical committees are right now probing the possibilities of extending telephone services to urbanized and populated areas beyond the range of the current network.

Several Jeddah firms liquidated Operations using Saudi 'cover' pursued

RIYADH, Dec. 21 — The Commerce Ministry is vigorously pursuing foreigners and foreign concerns operating under Saudi Arabian cover, *Al-Jazeera* reported.

According to a memorandum by the Commerce Ministry several firms here and in Jeddah are being liquidated because of such malpractices. It provided three examples.

A number of citizens had complained to the ministry about illegal investment transactions carried out by a national firm with the help of some foreigners. Thereupon, the ministry proposed to the Riyadh Governorate to set up a committee to examine the complaint and go through the company's books and registers. The committee soon discovered that the firm had gone beyond the activities for which it was licensed. It even transgressed the country's regulations.

Through coordination with the governorate and the Interior Ministry, the company's activities were suspended and the company was notified that it must appoint a chartered accountant for its liquidation. The liquidation is now in its final stage after the accountant has submitted his definitive

report and surveyed all those who dealt with the firm.

Checks were written for persons who sustained losses in their transactions. Those who had given the firm a power of attorney and knew the risks they were taking were not compensated for any loss in their investment transactions. Those who hadn't signed such a mandate were given back all the monies they had paid. The whole process will be completed soon.

It was also recently noticed that a limited liability company in Jeddah had contravened the existing rules and acted as a stock exchange broker, without authorization from the competent authorities. It also acquired the services of two foreign firms to work in the stock exchange business in Saudi Arabia and encouraged people to invest their money in the stock exchange, promising quick gains.

The Commerce Ministry, together with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance and National Economy studied the case. It found out that the company in question preserved only its name, register and place; whereas the authorized activities were carried out by two foreign firms. It was

also discovered that the creation and registration of the company were based on incorrect information which concealed its real activities.

The partners, therefore, were held fully responsible, with their personal assets, for all harm caused to third parties by their fictitious firm. Such third parties may submit their claims against the company's owners to the Commercial Disputes Committee in Jeddah.

The partners were ordered to terminate the status of the foreigners working under their cover for the interest of the two foreign firms. Finally, the company was ordered to immediately liquidated after settling the investors' accounts.

A small investment consultancy firm here, involved in international commodity sales and speculation on behalf of various citizens who gave a power of attorney for so doing, was also suspended and liquidated.

Commerce Ministry Dr. Sofman A. Solaim has urged all nationals to make sure, first, that the firm they are dealing with has all the necessary licenses, before paying any money. They should not sign any document without thoroughly checking its content.

Revised Japanese Qur'an interpretation ready

By a Staff Writer

TOKYO, Dec. 21 — The Japanese Muslim Society has celebrated the completion of a revised interpretation copy of the Holy Qur'an in the Japanese language. The prog-

ram was financed by the Makkah-based Muslim World League (MWL).

United Arab Emirates Justice and Islamic Affairs Minister Muhammad Al-Bakr delivered a statement at the ceremony on behalf of League Secretary General Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan. Bakr thanked King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah for their support to Muslim causes the world over.

Society President Omar Kiyori addressed the audience and pointed out that the ceremony marked the 30th anniversary of JMS.

The first interpretation of the Holy Qur'an in the Japanese language was financed by the late King Faisal and copies were distributed free of charge in Japan.

The event also marked the move of the Islamic Center of Japan into a new building. Established in Tokyo in 1964 by some Muslim students from Arab and other Islamic countries here, the Islamic Center of Japan has in 18 years grown to build a modest four story concrete building near the Tokyo Mosque.

The opening ceremony was followed by a symposium on Islam and a Muslim Community bazaar and a get-together.

It was the first ever Muslim community bazaar where handicrafts, books on Islam and Halal food dishes from Muslim countries were sold.

This center has now a small hall and a large exhibition room, a well stocked library and a publication department. The Tabligh Department has now four dais provided by

King Abdul Aziz University, Madinah Islamic University and Riyadh University.

Rabihah has been its main supporter with assistance from Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Pakistan and other Muslim countries.

Dr. Salih Samarrat, professor of King Abdul Aziz University and one of the founders of the Islamic Center doing his doctorate studies in Tokyo, speaking at the ceremonies said: "I pray for more such Islamic propagation in Japan."

Muhammad Safwat Saqa Alamin, assistant secretary general of Rabitalat Alam Al-Islami in Makkah Al-Mukarrama said: "May Allah spread the message of Islam deeper and firmer in Japan."

The Islamic Center's ceremony was preceded by the opening of the Arabic Islamic Institute of Imam Muhammad Bin Saud University in Tokyo. Institute director Muhammad Alghamdi said: "We have now about 200 students studying Arabic Monday through Saturday in the evening. These lessons are given by five teachers provided by the University and the majority of students are Japanese with some Muslims from Indonesia, Pakistan and some Africans, Englishmen and Americans."

Dr. Abdallah Alturki, Rector of the University, who also attended the opening of the Institute, explained in an interview with the NHK TV that through teaching Arabic the Institute will fill the gap of understanding between Japanese and the Kingdom.

Kingdom, Malaysia sign agreement

RIYADH, Dec. 21 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and Malaysia recently signed an agreement for informational cooperation. Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said upon his return here from a visit to Malaysia.

The agreement was the result of his talks with senior Malaysian officials, he said.

Dr. Yamani had met with his Malaysian counterpart and officials in charge of media, culture and education to discuss the exchange views on cooperation between the two countries.

Agreement also was reached that Malaysian radio in Kuala Lumpur would

re-transmit the programs of the Makkah-based "Nidaul Islam Radio" so that the call to Islam will reach all countries of South East Asia and help their peoples get acquainted with the Islamic culture and principles.

Educational cooperation between the two countries, especially in relation to the proposed Islamic international university to be set up in Malaysia, was the topic of discussions with the Malaysian education minister, Yamani said. He expressed pleasure with the outcome of his visit and talks and commended the Malaysian government's moves to bolster Islamic activities.

Prayer Times

Wednesday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:29	5:36	5:08	4:58	5:23	5:57
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:19	12:20	11:51	11:38	12:03	12:32
Asr (Afternoon)	3:23	3:19	2:50	2:34	2:58	3:24
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:45	5:40	5:11	4:54	5:18	5:43
Isha (Night)	7:15	7:40	6:40	6:24	6:48	7:13

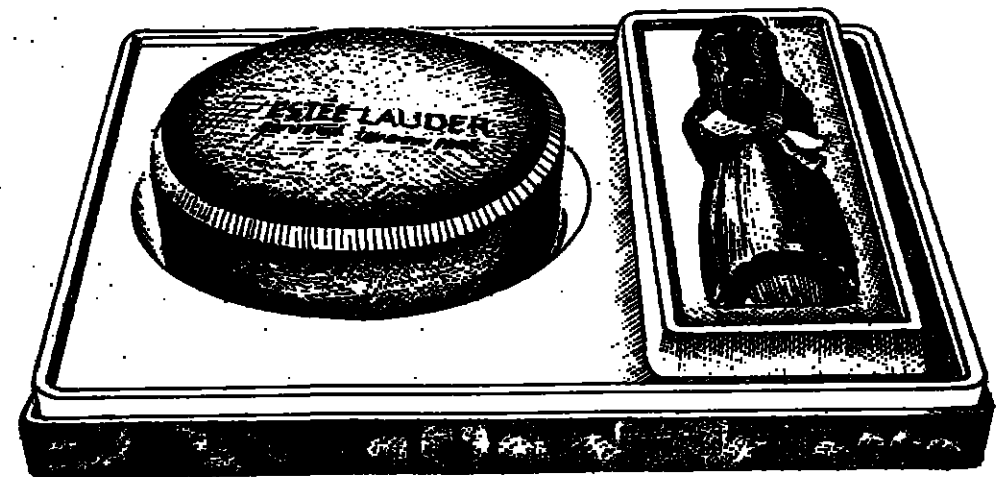
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GAZZAZ

Boucetta's hint

Negotiated accord on Sahara likely

RABAT, Dec. 21 (Agencies) — The Western Sahara conflict appears set for a negotiated settlement, according to Moroccan Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta.

Boucetta implied that a settlement with the Polisario Front was being negotiated along the lines recommended by last year's Organization of African Unity Nairobi summit which approved Morocco's motion for a ceasefire in the territory and a referendum on Saharan self-government. "The premises of a new attitude based on flexibility and understanding have appeared on the horizon," Boucetta told the central committee of the traditionalist Istiqlal Party, of which he is secretary-general.

The foreign minister noted that "the initiators of the aggression against our country are beginning to realize that they are playing with fire and that the situation they have created will end up turning against them." Boucetta said that Morocco's "responsible and positive" attitude concerning the conflict

in the former Spanish colony had led some friendly countries to intervene. He said they had contacted "whom it may concern" — a reference to Algeria which supports Polisario — to explain that it was "in everyone's interest" to stick to the Nairobi resolutions to obtain a settlement.

"If it is particularly the point of view of those who sincerely wish to see an end to the regional tension, this is also true for all the countries in the region which are now agreed to safeguard peace and security," Boucetta said in a speech reported Tuesday by the Istiqlal newspapers *L'Opinion* and *Al Alam*.

Meanwhile in Algiers, the Polisario Front said it will participate in all future OAU meetings.

The unilateral decision by the OAU secretariat to accept the Polisario's "Saharan Democratic Arab Republic" as a full member caused the break-up of the first attempt to hold an OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya in August.

By Soviets

Karmal denies annexation plan

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (Agencies) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal has denied reports that the Soviet Union had planned to annex Afghanistan, and criticized what he termed interference by American imperialism.

Karmal, here for the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary celebration, told a press conference that "the USSR had never raised the question of annexation...has always affirmed that Afghanistan is an independent country and must remain so." He said the U.S. decision to increase aid to the Afghan fighters

constituted "a new demonstration of the existence of the undeclared war being waged by American imperialism against our country, and of its policy of interference in our internal affairs."

He denounced the "imperialist" campaign over the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, saying the weapons in question were made in America and used by mercenaries trained by the Pentagon who had entered Afghanistan via Pakistan.

Evren discusses aid with Chun

SEOUL, Dec. 21 (AP) — Turkish President Kenan Evren and South Korean President Chun Doo-Hwan Tuesday discussed ways to promote bilateral relations and economic cooperation, Korean officials said.

A wide range of topics were covered during the summit talks which centered on the possibility of Korean assistance in Turkey's economic development projects, they said. The two countries agreed to cooperate

through trade, technology transfer and joint-venture investments.

During the meeting, Evren sought South Korean help in such fields as agriculture, power plant construction, communication facilities and resources development, the officials said. Evren promised to support South Korea's proposal for peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula.

Numeiri raps Libyan sabotage bid

KHARTOUM, Dec. 21 (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri has accused Libya of financing an attempt to overthrow his government and carrying out sabotage activities.

Numeiri told a news conference: "We have evidence that Libya has sent money and weapons to overthrow the regime in Sudan."

There were also sabotage attempts to show there is no stability in Sudan and that the regime is falling apart," Numeiri said recent student demonstrations over petrol shortage and transportation difficulties were part of the planned sabotage. "Students may demonstrate if they want, but I will not tolerate sabotage attempts."

Fire damages UNRWA's warehouse

BEIRUT, Dec. 21 (R) — A big fire Tuesday damaged a Beirut warehouse belonging to the United Nations agency that looks after Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

Eyewitnesses said the blaze gutted one of three buildings in a warehouse complex used by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to store food and other supplies which it distributes among Palestinian refugees. Fire fighters quickly brought the blaze, in a residential area of the capital, under control. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

The nationalist Voice of Arab Lebanon radio said the fire began with an explosion, but security sources said it was too early to say if the blaze was started deliberately.

European Council divided on Turkey

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP) — Members of the political affairs committee of the Council of Europe remained divided Monday on whether Turkey should be expelled from the council because of human rights violations under martial law.

The committee, which met in Paris, discussed the general situation in Turkey and the conclusions of three legal experts, who studied the new constitution and reported to the committee Dec. 3. The division involved the British Conservative members and Scandinavian members, whose governments have lodged a complaint against Turkey with the European Court of Human Rights, according to a council spokesman who declined to be identified.

ALGIERS. (AFP) — Algerian police have arrested about 30 suspected members of an organization accused of making bombs with stolen explosives, the government news agency reported here Monday night.

ANKARA. (AFP) — Turkey's Consultative Assembly has adopted a bill commuting to life imprisonment death penalties which the legislative refuses to approve, official sources reported here Tuesday.

SINOP. (R) — Three ethnic Germans who forced a Soviet Aeroflot jet to fly from the Soviet Union to Turkey last month were acquitted and released Tuesday by a Turkish court trying them on hijacking charges, the independent Turkish news agency reported. The agency said a Turkish lawyer seeking to intervene on behalf of the Soviet embassy in Ankara was refused permission to present his case at the court in Sinop, a Black Sea port in northern Turkey.

TEL AVIV. (R) — Israeli military authorities Tuesday lifted restrictions on Palestinians confined for more than two years

Nayef Hawatmeh says U.S. blackmailing Arab states

DAMASCUS, Dec. 21 (AP) — Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, charged Monday that the United States was using the Israeli occupation of Lebanon to "blackmail" Arab governments into accepting President Reagan's Mideast peace plan.

"The U.S. administration is now linking the issue of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the Middle East conflict," Hawatmeh said at a press conference here. Hawatmeh said U.S. presidential envoy Philip C. Habib

U.N. Council gives official language status to Arabic

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 21 (AP) — The U.N. Security Council, which has been preoccupied with the Arab-Israeli conflict for nearly 35 years, agreed behind closed doors Monday to add Arabic as an official language, council sources disclosed.

The sources said the 15-nation council would hold an open meeting Tuesday to formally give Arabic official status in its proceedings. No objections were anticipated, they said. Arabic, which is spoken by 20 U.N. member states, has been an official working language of the 157-nation General Assembly since 1973, along with English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

Up to now, Arab delegates had to speak in English or one of the other four official languages when participating in council debates. The council sources said translation and other costs connected with addition of Arabic by the peacekeeping body would be about \$1.5 million annually.

BRIEFS

to their West Bank town of Ramallah, Israeli officials said.

AMMAN. (AP) — Nationalist Lebanese Druze leader Walid Jumblatt arrived here Monday night from Paris, officials said Tuesday. Jumblatt is scheduled to meet Jordanian officials and discuss the current situation in Lebanon and the central mountain regions, scene of nine weeks of sectarian fighting between Jumblatt's forces and rightist Christian militias.

ANKARA. (AFP) — The Istanbul military prosecutor has asked for the acquittal of executive board members of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) and 146 other unionists accused of "resisting security forces" during May Day celebrations in 1976, legal sources said here Tuesday.

KUWAIT. (AP) — Khaled Mohieddin, an outspoken Egyptian leftist leader, was quoted here Tuesday as urging Arab countries of the Gulf region to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Four charged with murder of Barre's critic

DJIBOUTI, Dec. 21 (R) — Four men have been brought to court charged with the murder of a critic of Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre's government in the Red Sea state of Djibouti.

After a year of investigation, the four appeared in court Monday, accused of gunning down Muhammad Mahmoud Osman, an exiled opponent of President Siad Barre, in Djibouti Dec. 8 last year. Police said the alleged murder weapon had now been found.

The four men were also accused of attempted murder. They were named as Assowé Farah, Hassan Bulch, Youssef Mahamoud and Mohamed Osman.

Djibouti Interior Minister Youssef Ali Chirouh told a news conference Monday that Djibouti would not tolerate crimes carried out "by men paid and armed by a foreign power." He did not mention any country by name.

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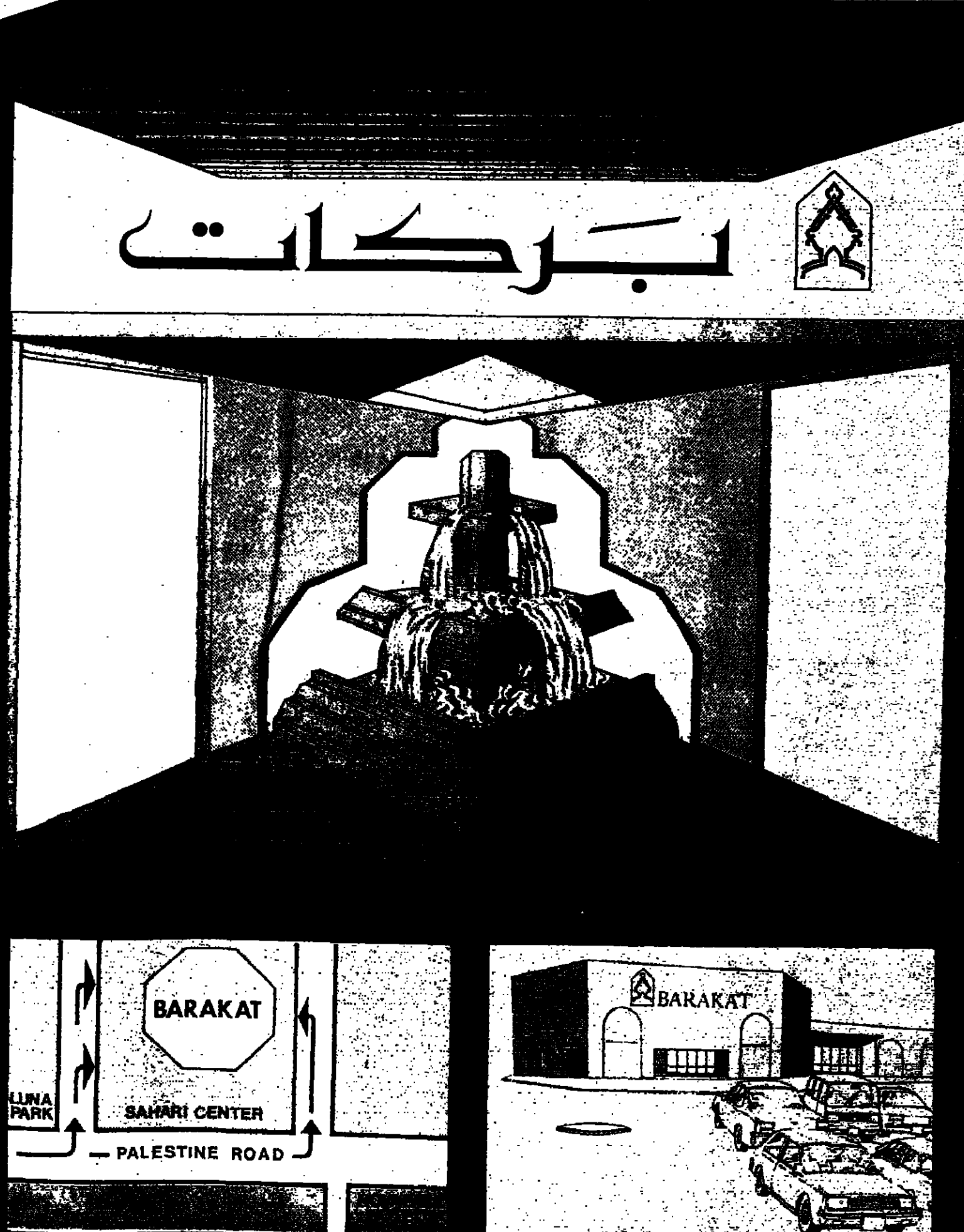
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U.N. resolution asks council to act on Namibian freedom

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 21 (AP) — The U.N. General Assembly Monday night adopted a resolution calling for Security Council action to make Southwest Africa, or Namibia, independent of South Africa.

The resolution, approved 129-0 with 17 abstentions, complained that South Africa and the United States were trying to make such independence conditional on a withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

It asked the Security Council "to exercise its authority for the implementation" of a

Mauritius to shed trade ties with S.A.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth of Mauritius said Monday his island republic wants to shed its commercial ties with South Africa and turn to India in both trade and foreign policy.

Today, "we are dependent on so many things from South Africa... If we stopped, we would simply be ruined (but) in five years we hope to go a long way," he told a news conference.

Jugnauth said his six-month-old government means "to do everything" to strengthen trade with India, while in foreign policy, Mauritius would "take our example from Mrs. Gandhi," the Indian prime minister and her nonalignment.

Jugnauth, 52, met reporters during a stopover here en route to celebrations in Moscow of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Republic. After the ceremonies, he said, he expects to have talks with "top people" in the Kremlin and to explore opportunities for cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The brand of socialism introduced to Mauritius by his Mauritius Militant Movement after its landslide election victory, differs from Soviet-style socialism, Jugnauth said in response to questions. "We believe in a socialism in which we survive as a democratic state — Mauritius is going to be a democracy," he asserted.

Constitutional changes will be put through early next year, he said, to facilitate nationalizing industries and compensating the owners in installments. Under existing law, the government has to compensate owners of nationalized enterprises in cash that can be transferred abroad, and "we can't afford that," Jugnauth explained.

Asked about Mauritius-U.S. relations, Jugnauth said, "as a government we maintain good relations as done in the past. We won't allow any interference in our internal or external policies. We must have a balanced, nonaligned foreign policy."

As for reports of Libyan money in Mauritius politics, he said "there is no proof."

Jugnauth said Mauritius would pursue its desire for ouster of U.S. forces from Diego Garcia, the key American naval base in the Indian Ocean, and restoration of Mauritian sovereignty over the island during the nonaligned summit next month in New Delhi.

Jugnauth quoted British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in a talk with him as acknowledging Mauritius' sovereignty over the strategic island but as being unwilling to pursue its return on the grounds that "it is needed to preserve peace in the world."

council resolution of Sept. 29, 1978, that calls for Namibia to become an independent state through the U.N.-supervised election of an assembly to draft a constitution for it.

The resolution was one of five the 157-member assembly adopted in the delayed climax to a debate of Namibia it held last week. Its wording seemed to imply that the council should impose sanctions on South Africa.

Western council members have vetoed resolutions for sanctions to get South Africa out of Southwest Africa every time they have been pushed to a vote.

Two of the five veto holders, China and the Soviet Union, voted for the assembly resolution calling for strong council action. The other three, the United States, Britain and France, abstained. Abstentions on abusive resolutions are more common in the assembly, which can only make recommendations to member states, than in the council, which can give them orders.

The others abstaining on that resolution were Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, West Germany, Spain, Portugal and Italy. Ireland, Australia, Finland, Norway and Sweden voted "Yes." Israel did not vote.

It firmly rejects the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous issue, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

An omnibus resolution, approved 120-0 with 33 abstentions, specifically urges the Security Council to impose "comprehensive mandatory sanctions" on South Africa and endorses "armed struggle" by SWAPO — the Southwest People's Organization, fighting to take over the territory.

The same resolution condemns United States and Israeli "collusion...with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear field" and asks West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain, "which operate the Ureco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the treaty which regulates the activities of Ureco."

The resolution also "deeply deplores" the International Monetary Fund's recent \$1.3 billion credit to South Africa. It asks the U.N. Council for Namibia to give the fall 1983 assembly session "a comprehensive report on all contacts between all states and South Africa."

A third resolution, adopted 139-0 with 8 abstentions, decides that "an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence" shall be held at the Paris headquarters of UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, during 1983. It also calls for the U.N. Council for Namibia to keep on drumming up support for the territory's independence.

The assembly voted 141-0 with 5 abstentions to allocate \$1 million from the U.N. regular credit, "as a temporary measure," to the U.N. fund for Namibia; and by a vote of 127-0 with 20 abstentions it called for continued U.N. publicity for the idea of Namibian independence.

The assembly also agreed that Brajesh Mishra of India should continue in the post of U.N. commissioner for Namibia through the year 1983 as proposed by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Mishra got the post last spring.



GIANT BLAZE: Firefighters battle helplessly Tuesday a giant blaze at a Venezuelan power plant that killed more than 100 persons by latest estimates. U.S. and Canadian experts joined the battle to contain the disastrous fire.

Venezuela blaze blamed on human error

CARACAS, Dec. 21 (APF) — An error by technicians filling an oil tank may have caused the devastating explosions and fire Sunday morning at Venezuela's Tacoa power station, which left more than 100 persons dead and several hundred injured. The blaze was still out of control Tuesday and has blacked out the festival lights of this capital.

Late Monday, Venezuela's President Luis Herrera Campins ordered a three-day period of mourning for the dead. Officials said 98 bodies — including 52 firemen and four newsmen — have been recovered but that more people were still missing.

Officials said they expected the death toll to rise. Damage so far amounted to 200 million bolivars (nearly \$50 million), according to press estimates. Those estimates could go far higher, since officials expect the fire to continue for 10 days. Tacoa, which is on the Caribbean coast 40 kilometers west of Caracas, is severely damaged, and is not operating. Informed sources said the fire began while two technicians were filling one of Tacoa's 12 45,000-ton fuel oil tanks.

The two technicians were killed when the tank blew up. They may

have failed to open a valve to allow gases to escape, the sources said. When the tank was being filled, the gases had nowhere to go. The sources ruled out sabotage. About six hours after the first tank blew up, another exploded. This caused the most deaths, because that tank was surrounded by firemen, journalists and other onlookers.

A third tank blew up Sunday night, but by then the area was evacuated. The evacuation continued, with 40,000 people being taken out of an area of 20 square kilometers. The nine other tanks remain intact, but firemen said the fire was still out of control and that the tanks could still explode.

The power station, which supplies the four million people of Caracas with 80 percent of their electricity, is expected to remain close down for weeks, if not months. Authorities have made arrangements to get current from two other plants, but these did not satisfy demand.

Caracas officials rationed and rotated electricity consumption, temporarily cutting off power to entire neighborhoods. They also ordered all festival lights shut off.

Mexican newsmen protest planned libel law

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 21 (AP) — About 200 Mexican journalists conducted a silent vigil in downtown Mexico City Monday, covering their mouths with paper tape to protest a proposed libel law they say would clamp severe limits on freedom of the press here. The demonstrators gathered outside the

federal Senate building as debate on the controversial law continued, then marched through downtown Mexico City. At one point, they stopped to tape the mouth of a statue of Francisco Zarco, a leading 19th century congressman and defender of press freedom.

Europe to probe Halley's comet

BRISTOL, England, Dec. 21 (AP) — The European Space Agency announced plans to launch a space probe on an eight-month, 150 million kilometers voyage to a "close encounter" with Halley's comet. The rendezvous is to last 90 minutes, it said.

An agency statement said the craft will "provide data on the chemical composition of the coma region surrounding the nucleus and of the tail of the comet. A camera will take color photographs of the comet and measurements will also be made of its magnetic field."

The probe will be built at a cost of 34 million pounds (\$55 million) by a European consortium led by British Aerospace. Two other probes, one Soviet and one Japanese, also are expected to be launched at the comet. But Douglas Fraser, spokesman for British Aerospace, said, "this satellite will approach Halley much more closely with a much more sophisticated payload."

One of greatest pianists dies at 95

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (AP) — Arthur Schnitke, one of the 20th century's greatest pianists and one of the last of the great romantic virtuosi, died Monday in Geneva after months of failing health. He would have been 96 on Jan. 28.

Rubinstein retired from the concert stage in 1976, at the age of 89 and 70 years after his American debut, when an attack of shingles left him nearly blind. But after retirement, he completed the second volume of his autobiography, made several trips to visit his children in the United States and became an avid listener to records at his retirement home in Geneva.

He had been in failing health since undergoing prostate surgery in 1980. Annabelle Whitestone, the young Englishwoman who had been his companion for three years, said he had been feeling unwell since developing a

slight fever Saturday and was semi-conscious when he died "very peacefully" in the late afternoon.

His wife, from whom he was separated in 1980 after 48 years of marriage, lives in Paris. They have four children in the United States, two sons and two daughters.

Although he made his debut at the age of 5 at a charity concert in his native Poland and was a professional artist from the age of 11, it was not until he was 50 after his marriage, he said in his autobiography that he settled down and his artistry matured.

In the four decades that followed, he became a world favorite, acclaimed on both sides of the Atlantic for his matchless tone, his intense yet aristocratic romanticism, his virtuosity, the depth of understanding of his playing and his warm and ebullient stage personality.

Britain raising grants to the arts

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government is increasing support for the arts by 7 percent next year, ensuring that national and regional theaters, opera and ballet companies survive.

The increase, announced in the House of Commons Monday by Arts Minister Paul Channon, will push up the grant to Britain's Arts Council — which distributes money to individual organizations — from 86 to 92 million pounds (\$138.46 to 143.12 million).

Arts Council Chairman William Rees-Mogg welcomed the increase. "The three great fears — the loss of a national company, the loss of a number of large regional companies and general misery leading to wide-

spread failures — can not be overcome," he said.

Without an increased grant, the council would have had to consider closing one of the four national companies — the National Theater, the Royal Shakespeare Company, the Royal Opera or the Royal Ballet — which currently receive 23 million pounds (\$37 million) between them, or cutting regional theaters, orchestras and touring dance and opera companies, some of which could have gone out of existence.

Channon also announced a bonus 5 million pound (\$8.05 million) addition to this year's Arts Council grant to offset losses but warned companies not to expect a supplementary sum to bail them out of difficulty each year.

Delhi, Moscow to step up naval links

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (APF) — India and the Soviet Union have decided to step up naval collaboration between the two countries following a week-long Indian tour by a Soviet Delegation, the government announced.

The announcement said Monday the delegation led by Soviet Shipbuilding Industry Minister M.V. Egorov held talks with an

Indian delegation led by Deputy Minister K.P. Singh Deo.

Among the subjects discussed at the talks was an Indo-Soviet collaboration in the field of design and manufacture of ships and patrol boats. Egorov suggested measures to improve the working of different shipyards in

Prosecutor reveals De Lorean's IRA links

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (AP) — Millionaire automobile dealer John De Lorean boasted of "an intimate relationship" with the Irish Republican Army, and claimed they were funding his cocaine distribution deal, a U.S. government prosecutor alleged in documents filed.

Assistant U.S. Attorney James Walsh said that because of the IRA's reputation for violence and "murder," the prosecutor would refuse to make known the identity of informants who helped the government in its investigation of De Lorean.

Walsh said in a sworn affidavit that the conversation, involving the information occurred Sept. 4, 1982, at the L'Espresso Hotel in Washington, D.C.

During the course of that meeting John De Lorean boasted of an intimate relationship with the Irish Republican Army, Walsh said. De Lorean claimed that the IRA was a partial sponsor of "our project" and that the IRA was "our protectors."

De Lorean further stated that the only reason he was able to survive the most difficult terrorist area in all of Northern Ireland was because of a "very tight relationship with the IRA."

The document added, "he also stated that he was getting the money to finance the narcotics deal from the IRA."

The statements by De Lorean regarding the IRA were made in the context of a threat that his interests would be protected by the terrorists' strength of the IRA," Walsh said of the taped conversation.

Year of homeless

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 21 (AP) — The U.N. General Assembly on Monday proclaimed 1987 as the international year of shelter for the homeless.

The resolution, which was adopted by general consent without a vote, said the goal of activities connected with the special year will be to improve the shelter and neighborhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by 1987, particularly in the developing countries, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways and means of improving the shelter and neighborhoods of the poor and disadvantaged.

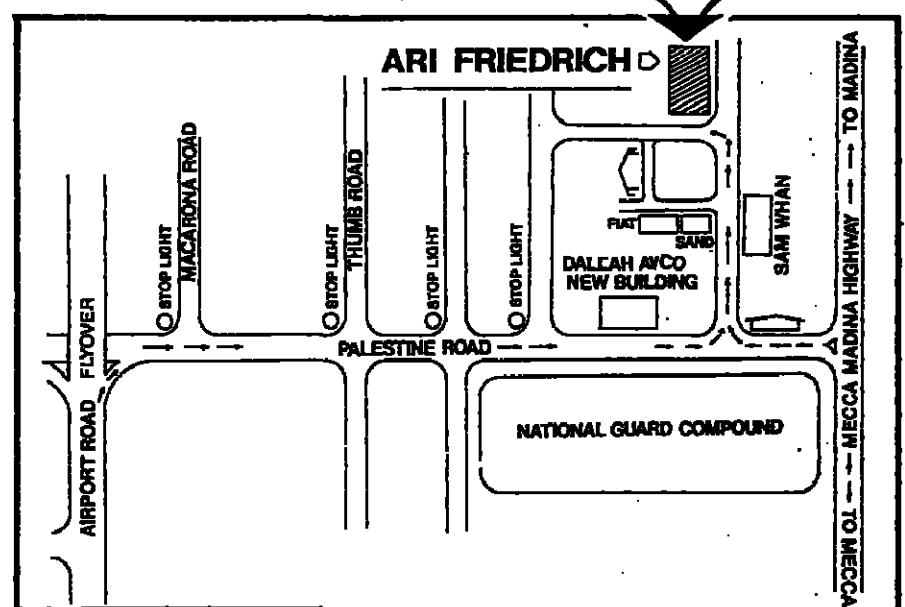
Nazi war pilot dies

GUNZENHAUSEN, West Germany, Dec. 21 (AP) — Hans-Ulrich Rudel, Nazi Germany's most highly decorated war pilot and a favorite of Adolf Hitler, died at the age of 66, a clergyman in his Bavarian town said.

Rudel won his reputation as a dive-bomber pilot, especially in anti-tank operations. He piloted Stuka planes until the end of World War II and described in his memoirs how he prowled East European towns almost at street level to knock out Soviet tanks.

Rudel, who finished the war as a colonel and leader of a dive-bomber wing, was shot down and wounded a number of times during his 2,530 missions and eventually lost his right foot. He remained a controversial figure after the war because of his right-wing views and took part in many rallies and ceremonies held by extremist party.

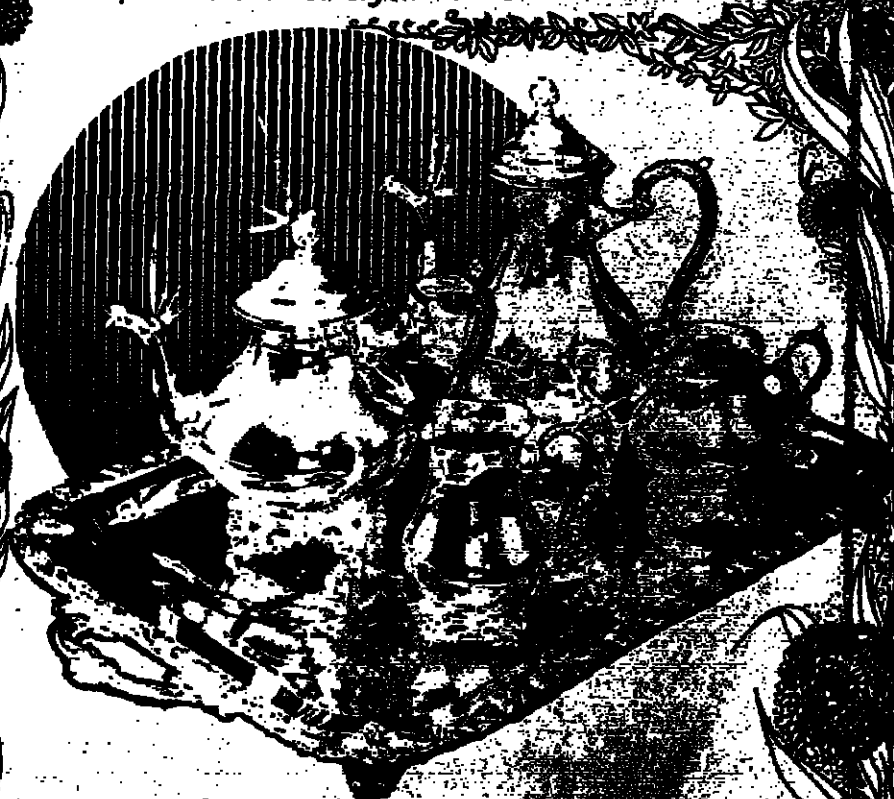
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DISARMAMENT TALKS

An endless stream of suggestions are made as the superpowers compete in an attempt to influence the tone of discussions at the upcoming international disarmament talks. Millions of dollars are being spent in the hope that the publicity will help to effect the final outcome of deliberations.

These same countries are at the same time politicking by sending key officials and even their leaders for talks with other countries where they feel their "party line" can be further publicized or opinions influenced.

The latest effort along these lines has been Soviet Party leader Yuri V. Andropov's pledge to work for "world peace and détente" while talking with Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov — what better audience? At the same time, the Soviet leader reaffirmed that the Kremlin is ready to cut strategic nuclear weapons by more than 25 percent if the United States reduces its armaments accordingly. The United States has responded by suggesting that the reduction should be 35 percent.

The greatest problem with such statements and even with the upcoming talks is that each and every world power, when it comes down to the final line, is mainly interested only in its own well-being, irrespective of what effect its demands will have upon the rest of the world. Often, the goals of many countries are not in line with those of its citizens or its safety.

The Soviet statement reflects poorly upon the United States, which has been making a lot of negative news lately with its nuclear missile proposals and efforts to spend billions of dollars during time of recession and unemployment for its own citizens and while at the same time asking them to tighten their belts.

Whereas the United States has been loudly proclaiming its plans to escalate its defense strategies and expenditures, the Soviets have been "publicly" emphasizing that they are quite willing to demilitarize.

With the MX proposals now on their way through legislative channels, there seems to be no doubt that the United States does hope to carry out its plans despite any questions about the cost, feasibility or who will pay for such a project. The obvious retort is that while the Soviets publicly say they are cutting back, they have proven that they are escalating their efforts and are not under the scrutiny the United States has to put up with. From the Soviet viewpoint, the Americans have publicly stated their goals and are the aggressors. The key question is why does there have to be any aggressor and why isn't it possible for these nations to use their defense financing constructively instead of destructively to try to put an end to the problems which have plagued mankind for centuries and which could have been eliminated long ago if it weren't for the arms race.

Saudi Arabian press review

Okaz: Tuesday underlined the importance of Arab solidarity and unity and reconciling Arab differences to give momentum to efforts to bring about a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. It said Arab diplomacy in the world at large required a collective Arab stand to "change American hesitation and the Zionist intransigence to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict justly."

The paper praised King Fahd's special efforts to push forward efforts to resolve the Palestine question and re-establish Arab solidarity and unity.

Al-Madina said there was an overriding need to forge a joint Arab stand on the Middle East problem and said such a stand was indispensable in view of the critical conditions now facing the Arab nation. The paper hoped there would be real hard efforts to give momentum to Arab causes.

Al-Yom said that the emergency aid to the earthquake victims of North Yemen was the biggest of its kind in such conditions. The paper noted that in addition to its generous aid, Prince Talal Bin Abdulaziz is assessing

the damage caused by the quake and the needs of the victims.

Al-Bilad said the Kingdom's quick response to help North Yemenis in time of difficulty reflected the age-old historic ties between the two countries. The paper praised the steadfastness and firmness of Yemeni leaders in facing the disastrous situation and said the critical conditions in the affected areas called for national solidarity and sympathy with the victims of the earthquake.

Al-Nadwa welcomed the OPEC ministers' formal accord to freeze the price of their oil and to increase their overall production ceiling by one million barrels per day (BPD). The paper said the most important decision of the ministers was to defend and maintain the \$34 bench mark price for oil.

Al-Jasrah deplored the negative attitude of the Iranian regime toward ending the war with Iraq and condemned its military collaboration with Israel and North Korea, which helped it continue its hostilities and detract from the Arab and Islamic nation's resources.



Center for Middle East Policy educates Americans

(Editor's Note: John P. Richardson is currently the president of the Center for Middle East Policy (formerly the Center for U.S.-European Middle East Cooperation). A private, nonpartisan organization, the Center focuses on the interest America, Europe and Japan share in a stable and secure Middle East. Richardson, who has recently returned from a trip to Saudi Arabia, gave the following interview in the center's offices in downtown Washington.)

By Grace Halsell

WASHINGTON —
Q. Will you please explain how and when you got the idea to start the center?

Richardson: We opened the center in June, 1981. The idea had been in my mind for some time. In the summer of 1980, I researched and wrote a long article on Europe and the Arab world. That was also the summer the European Community formulated a Middle East policy in its Venice Declaration (calling for Israeli security and Palestinian self-determination). The more I thought about it, the more it seemed that maybe we in the United States were missing something, that maybe we ought to pay more attention to the European perspective on the Middle East. It seemed natural since the Europeans are so much like most of us. They are people with whom we feel comfortable. The facts about the Middle East are there, but Americans and Europeans were coming out with different answers. The objective was the so-called Euro-American dialogue. We felt if we could get something going that provided more arguments for European-American discussion of the Middle East that inevitably there would be an enlightenment or broadening of opinions, by those exchanges.

By spring 1981, I had assembled sufficient financial commitments to launch the Center for U.S. European Middle East Cooperation. We undertook a number of activities the first year, emphasizing congressional and parliamentary contacts, and in June 1982 changed the center's name in order to add a Japanese dimension in the context of the major industrial democracies. To the best of my knowledge, the center is the only private American organization concerned with Middle East policy from the perspective of the major industrial democracies as a group, rather than the United States alone.

Q. Other than their being more dependent on Middle East oil, why is it that the European nations are so much more advanced in their knowledge and understanding of the Middle East than is America?

Richardson: There is no doubt that there is an economic dependency. In this country, unlike say in Europe and Japan, we get defensive and apologetic about identifying a major economic national interest.

The more intelligent citizens realize that the best way to protect the sources of oil and continue its flow is to have normal and healthy relations with the producing countries. It is national interest not national shame, to recognize a need for oil. The Europeans and the Japanese are much more comfortable with recognizing the fact that having oil is in the national interest.

There are other factors as well, on the European side in particular. The Europeans have longstanding, authentic ties, economic, cultural and geographic, with every country in the Middle East. They are all neighbors around the lake, so to speak — Europe and the Arab states share the same body of water, the Mediterranean.

Salvadoran army suffering morale problems
By Paul Elman

SAN SALVADOR (LOS) — Frustrated by its inability to pin down the elusive guerrillas of the left and subjected to intense pressure from right-wing politicians unhappy at the performance of the government, El Salvador's army is said to be suffering from growing morale problems.

"The army is getting tired of fighting the war," said Julio Rey Prendes, parliamentary leader of the Christian Democratic Party and architect of a new alliance of moderate politicians which favors seeking a negotiated end to the war which has cost more than 35,000 lives since it began in earnest in early 1980.

His fears were confirmed by a Western observer familiar with the operations of the Salvadoran high command and with the United States military aid program to El Salvador. The observer said the fact that the guerrillas were able to overrun 20 govern-

ment positions without encountering much resistance at the start of their autumn offensive early last month pointed to a growing reluctance on the part of young conscripts manning lonely outposts to continue the fight.

Another blow to the army's morale was said to be the release of 167 prisoners captured by the guerrillas to the International Red Cross. "That was a propaganda coup," said a military analyst. "The word is going to get around that next time the guerrillas attack, all you have to do is lay down your weapons and raise your arms in the air and you will be safe."

He said the Salvadoran high command had hired two psychologists to deal with morale problems and was holding "encounter group sessions" involving the newly-released prisoners to try to restore the will to fight.

Apart from morale problems, military analysts said that U.S. advisers were still being frustrated in

development is our expansion to include a Japanese dimension in our dialogue on the Middle East. Japan has a vast interest in the Middle East because of the central role that oil plays in its economic life. Japan imports almost 90 percent of its total energy requirement, and at least 75 percent of its oil comes from the Middle East. The 1981 visit by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to Tokyo represented a major development in Japanese Middle East policy.

Q. Will you please tell me something about your background, and how you became interested in the Middle East?

Richardson: After two years of being a school teacher in Honolulu, I was awarded a graduate fellowship to study for an M.A. in international affairs at George Washington University. During my studies, I undertook a research project on the King-Crane Commission, an American investigating team sent out by President Wilson from the Paris Peace Conference to Syria and Palestine to determine the wishes of the local inhabitants now that the Turks were gone. The mission was in part a face-saving gesture for his concept of self-determination of peoples since the French and British had already agreed on how to carve up the former Arab portions of the Ottoman Empire.

I saw the Middle East through the eyes of two distinguished Americans, Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin College, and Charles R. Crane, a close adviser to President Wilson, who recorded their surprise to learn that the 1919 population of Palestine was approximately 90 percent Muslim and Christian Arab and less than 10 percent Jewish; that the Palestinian Arabs, 30 years before the creation of Israel, realized that if political Zionism succeeded in Palestine, it would mean their own dispersion and the loss of their homeland; and that the Syrians and Palestinians wanted independence above all. That research project made me realize not only the complexity of the Palestine situation but also the complexity of the American relationship to it.

My first job after graduate school was with American Friends of the Middle East (AFME), which had been started by the distinguished columnist Dorothy Thompson in order to help lessen the imbalance in information available to Americans about the Middle East. AFME assisted Middle Eastern students in obtaining placement (and often scholarships) in American universities. In 1965, I spent a brief time in Libya (before Qaddafi), helping set up pre-fabricated buildings to house short-term manpower training courses AFME had contracted to provide the Libyan government.

From 1966-68, I was with AFME in Beirut, traveling to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in order to develop manpower training programs and then settling down in Beirut as the AFME representative, with emphasis on student exchange and other cultural programs. After the 1967 war, when the Israelis occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip, volunteer relief efforts in the United States culminated in the formation of American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), and in 1968 I was named its executive director. We focused our early efforts on assistance to war victims and on telling the refugees' story in the United States.

After I had been with ANERA for nine years and served as its president for the last four, the president of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), asked me to put their information and lobbying efforts on a professional basis. In 1977, I accepted the post of director of public affairs. A high point was the 1978 congressional fight over the F-15 sale to Saudi Arabia, when a representative of

the Israel lobby and I were the witnesses at a well-attended hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I left the NAAA in 1981 to start this center.

Q. Who is your board of directors, and how do you raise money?

Richardson: Board members, all of Washington, D.C., include Thomas R. Asher, attorney at law; Dr. Landrum R. Bolling, research professor of diplomacy, Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, Georgetown University; L. Dean Brown, former U.S. ambassador and president, Middle East Institute; and Joya Bovington Cox, pastoral counselor.

The center derives its support from tax-deductible contributions by private foundations, corporations, and individuals in the United States and abroad. We seek general support, development grants, and project grants. We raised \$134,000 during our first year, provided by American and European foundations, American corporations and individuals. While this start was encouraging, it will be necessary for us to strengthen and broaden our base of support if our program is to be successful and reach vital audiences in the United States.

Q. What is your idea of President Reagan's peace initiative?

Richardson: I think it is hopeful, even though everyone is hard pressed to find much that is beyond the declaratory that has come out of it so far. As we know, there is tremendous uncertainty in the Arab world about how to proceed. It seems that the official American view is that it's up to the Arabs to make the next move; to recognize Israel or to make some formulation that permits things to go ahead. And the Arabs feel that it is up to the United States to take some concrete actions as regards the Israeli occupation policy. And so there is a stalemate developing. I don't say it is going to stick. But in many respects, the very optimistic, positive response that came initially from the Arab world to the Reagan speech has not progressed.

Q. You said earlier the Reagan peace initiative was not beyond the declaratory. It would get beyond mere words if aid to Israel were cut off?

Richardson: In terms of Reagan putting some teeth in the policy, in particular in regards to occupied territories, there are a variety of ways the administration could show Israel that it was serious, and thereby give hope to the moderate forces in the Arab world. I do feel that Secretary of State George Shultz is serious about these issues. But when you get right down to it — beyond words — I am not sure what is likely to be done.

President Eisenhower in 1956, when he told the Israelis to get out of the Suez, talked about the possibility of lifting tax exempt status of organizations that assist Israel financially in this country.

Certainly the question about occupation policies is one where it would be possible for the chief executive to be very precise. He would only need to say, "Look, if certain things happen, then certain other things are going to happen." And it's not beyond the wildest flight of fancy that another U.S. president will one day be that precise.

Today is Wednesday, Dec. 22, the 356th day of 1982. There are 9 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1636 — Archduke Ferdinand, son of the emperor, is elected king of the Romans.

1790 — Russian troops capture Ismail, Russia, from the Turks.

1929 — Roundtable conference opens between British viceroy and Indian party leaders on dominion status for India.

1942 — U.S. heavy bombers raid Japanese-occupied Rangoon, Burma, in World War II.

1956 — Last Anglo-French forces leave Port Said, Egypt, following the Suez war.

1958 — France and Egypt sign trade pact.

1963 — Greek liner *Laconia* catches fire and sinks in North Atlantic.

1971 — Kurt Waldheim of Austria is sworn in as secretary-general of United Nations.

1975 — Pro-Palestinian volunteers and 20-hour siege of Vienna headquarters of world oil cartel, take hostages and quarter provided by Austria, and begin flight that takes them to several Middle East capitals.

Thought for today:

While we are postponing, life speeds by — Marcus Seneca, Roman scholar (about 54 B.C.-39 A.D.).

هكذا من العمل

Filipinos becoming restive over U.S. support to Marcos

By Mort Rosenblum

MANILA (AP) — Continuing repression in a climate of economic crisis is fueling Filipino hostility to President Ferdinand E. Marcos and benefiting Communist rebels and political opponents, according to diplomats, human rights activists and churchmen.

Not even the harshest critics, however, see an immediate threat to Marcos or his New Society Movement. But a wide range of sources claim anger is building toward Marcos and U.S. leaders who have publicly supported him, including President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush. Harsh measures have alienated much of the Roman Catholic clergy to whom 85 percent of Filipinos look for guidance. Government forces trying to contain subversion resort increasingly to torture and murder, according to the sources who include Filipino officers who resent the trend.

Contrary to Marcos' disclaimers during a September U.S. visit, they say, suspects are detained and often abused on scant evidence under special powers that limit due process and intimidate opponents. Marcos' supporters say he has cut into rampant corruption and named highly qualified aides to seek economic order. Marcos, 65 and in his 17th year as president, still commands respect among many.

But opposition parties campaign with new vigor for future elections, capitalizing on growing tension across the 7,000-island archipelago. Nearly half of the 50 million Filipinos live below the poverty line and real income has slipped steadily for a decade, the prestigious *Makati Business Club* reports.

World prices have fallen drastically for major exports: coconuts, copper and sugar. Interest on a \$15.3-billion foreign debt eats into reduced earnings. The New People's Army of the Communist Party is building strength with hit-and-run attacks throughout the country. Since 1969, the NPA has grown from a handful of rebels north of Manila to an estimated 6,000 guerrillas, with perhaps 180,000 sympathizers willing to help.

"We don't have to attack the system, or get into macroeconomics," an NPA officer said in Manila. "All we need is the brutality of the



President Marcos

military and corruption of officials and people flock to us." The NPA is slowly penetrating Manila's slums, seeking to convert people like Manuel A. as he asked to be identified.

"Marcos has forgotten about us," Manuel said, showing a reporter the tiny bare room he shares with his wife, his mother and 10 children. As a carpenter, he can earn the equivalent of \$4 daily, enough for one day's rice. But he has no work.

He spends his days with unemployed neighbors among reeking garbage, mounds of feces and bloated dead rats in a squatter village just beyond a cluster of model homes shown to Pope John Paul II on a visit last year. "We have 100 dying destitute children," said a nun at a nearby convent. "In my 11 months here, I have seen it get worse every day."

In the south, fighting with the Moro National Liberation Front has ebbed after a 12-year war that killed an estimated 60,000 rebels, soldiers and civilians. But visitors to the region find intense animosity, and Muslim leaders vow to press for autonomy.

Aquilino Pimentel, leader of the Philippines Democratic Party, argues for peaceful change, which he says is inevitable. In any case, he added in an interview with the Associated Press: "There is no doubt people

will consider the United States as their enemy. We believe that without the United States, Marcos could not have imposed martial law and maintained it so long."

Martial law was lifted in 1980, after eight years, but lawyers say measures still in force circumvent legal protection. Human rights leaders fault the Reagan administration for not objecting to repression. "Violations ... range from unjust arrests to torture to outright massacres," Jose Diokno, a politician who champions human rights, said in a speech to foreign journalists in Hong Kong recently, claiming abuses were increasing steadily.

Task Force Detainees, a Catholic monitoring group referred to and cited by officials in annual human rights reports, claims to have documented 210 murders called "salvage killings" by the military in 1981, compared with 139 in 1980 and nine in 1976. Abuses are reported only if confirmed, staff members say, and actual numbers are believed to be higher.

On his visit to the United States in September, Marcos told a television interviewer: "Our position on human rights is as good as any other country, including that of brutality with alleged cases of torture and harassment in the Philippines."

He said on another television program: "There may be some instances (of) maltreatment of prisoners. In those cases, we have punished the culprits."

But some Philippine military officers, concerned at public hostility, admit that abuses are common. One colonel said it was widely known among the military that some units posing as NPA guerrillas had committed atrocities against civilians to blacken the NPA's image.

After a 17-day visit last year, the London-based Amnesty International said it could not substantiate opposition claims that human rights abuses were official policy. But it said "... Failure by the government to take effective action ... strongly indicates that the government tolerates, if not condones, such abuses."

Its report said government agents regularly threatened suspects with death and added: "Such threats assume their force because of the widespread belief that there is a policy of eliminating political opponents."

Critics say that even if investigations are made, their findings cannot be disputed, even if dubious.

For example, Pimentel, who is also mayor of Cagayan de Oro on Mindanao Island, said he complained to military authorities about the deaths of four youths, aged 15 to 18, who were arrested Oct. 30 as suspected Communist rebels in the village of Magasaysay. That night, while being transferred to prison, all were mysteriously killed.

We investigated that case and found the military was completely justified," Gen. Pedro Zafra, regional commander, told the Associated Press later. "One of the prisoners grabbed a soldier's gun and was killed in the scuffle. The others, too."

In September 1981, unidentified men in military uniforms marched into Sag-Od, on Samar Island, and methodically shot to death 45 men, women and children. Afterward, one of 13 survivors, 8-year-old Marela Yanay, told the AP of her mother's death: "I saw a gun. It was pointed at us. Then there were shots. Mother fell, embracing us. She seemed to be sobbing."

The government denied involvement and promised an investigation, but no results have been announced.

Critics say that some suspects, including priests, have been arrested on fabricated or circumstantial evidence. "The threat of a subversion charge hangs like a sword of Damocles," Archbishop Antonio Mabutas, president of the Bishops' Conference, told Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in a summit meeting about church concerns.

"It is the injustice that angers people," said Francisco Tatad, a former Marcos aide and now leader of the Social Democratic Party.

Political analysts claim that U.S. support of Marcos is eroding the good will of many Filipinos for the United States, which governed the islands as a colony until 1946. U.S. military strategists rely heavily on the Subic Bay naval base and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, as well as Marcos' support for U.S. interests in Southeast Asia.

Filipinos crowd the U.S. Embassy for visas, and 300,000 of them already live in the United States.

But a moderate Filipino analyst noted: "Seventy percent of Filipinos are under 25, and they don't share an automatic nostalgia for Americans. A comparison to Nicaragua might not be too far-fetched. Growing sentiment could backfire on the United States if it is too close to a dictator here."



NEW AIRSHIP: Britain is currently manufacturing many types of aircraft, among them the airships which are now very much in demand for military and civil work. Seen flying over London's famous River Thames is a new airship described as an advanced model.

Aimed largely at Third World

New British airliner expects bonanza

By Peter Needham

LONDON (R) — Britain's first new airliner since the Concorde is a quiet, economical plane aimed largely at Third World markets.

British Aerospace (BAE) have built their four-engined Regional 146 jet to sell in volume rather than aiming at the elite end of the market. "The 146 couldn't be more different from the Concorde," said Gobsdsmith, managing director of the BAE division responsible for the new plane. He said the company hoped to sell 400 aircraft, securing a third share of a market he estimated at 1400 over the next 10 years.

Johnny Johnstone, BAE's marketing director (civil), said that unlike the Concorde, the 146 would make money and could prove the greatest financial success of British aviation. The plane, designed to operate from runways with minimal ground facilities, returned earlier this week after a gruelling, seven-week demonstration and sales tour covering 93,000 kms. It visited 20 countries including Japan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, India and Pakistan, landing at four airports never before used by a jet.

At present, the 93-seat 146 is being produced at a rate of around 2.5 a month. BAE says reactions to the plane during its sales tour indicate the current 12 firm orders and

14 options — all dating from before the tour — will be substantially increased.

To succeed, the 146 must compete not only with its nearest rival, the Mark 400 version of the Dutch twin-jet F-28 Fellowship, but also with a growing fleet of secondhand aircraft available at knockdown prices. Many airlines are in the financial doldrums and the Geneva-based International Air Transport Association (IATA) predicted last week its 122 member airlines could face a collective operating loss next year of \$1.9 billion.

The 146 follows a distinguished line of British predecessors. In the seven years following the end of World War II British companies launched the Viscount, world's first turbo-prop airliner, and Comet, world's first jet-engined civil airliner. The 1960s saw the development of "other" British airliners, including the VC10, the BAC one-11, and the Trident, the last of which pioneered in 1945 the use of automatic landing equipment on scheduled airline flights.

Extensive research and development preceded the building of the Concorde. But only 15 Concorde were ever sold, and Britain's stake in the project came close to a billion sterling (\$1.6 billion). In comparison, British Aerospace's outlay on the 146 is 350 million sterling (\$560 million).

The 146 is manufactured under risk — sharing agreements with Avro Aerostructures of the United States, who make the

wings and engine, and Saab-Scania of Sweden, makers of the tailplanes and control structures. It sells for around 795 million sterling (\$12 million).

The BAE group came into being in 1977 when a Labor government nationalized Britain's four main private aerospace companies. Last year BAE was denationalized by the Conservative government as part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of "privatizing" state industries, and half its holding was sold to private investors.

As well as the 146, BAE makes two smaller jets, a twin turboprop plane and the wings for the two European airbuses in production: The 300-seat A-300 and the 200-seat A-310. A longer version of the 146 is also being manufactured, seating up to 109 persons.

Civil aircraft, however, comprise only about a fifth of BAE's total sales which last year came to 1.6 billion sterling (\$2.6 billion). BAE's mainstay is defense. Its major military aircraft are the Tornado, an advanced all-weather "combat" aircraft, the Jaguar bomber (made in cooperation with France), an early warning version of the Nimrod reconnaissance plane, and the Harrier and Sea Harrier Vertical takeoff fighters.

Carrier-based Harriers tasted aerial combat earlier this year in the war between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands Islands. They defied all attempts by Argentine pilots to shoot them down.

Local disasters add to Cairo's woes

By David B. Ottaway

CAIRO (WP) — A spate of local disasters this month has brought home to Egyptian authorities and 12 million Cairenes alike just how fine a line this ancient Nile Valley city, engulfed today in humanity, is walking on the precipice of environmental catastrophe.

In early December, a major sewer main, rusted with age, overworked and unattended, finally burst on the west side of the river dividing the capital in the middle-class district known as Giza. This is where, among other things, the pyramids and a good number of tourist hotels are located, together with about 3 million Egyptians.

The result was a flooding of streets, byways and homes, the likes of which Cairo, which has been through a lot in its 1,000-odd years of glories and defeats, has not seen for decades. Lakes of sewer water sprung up overnight in some low-lying sections of Giza and the neighboring Dokki and Mohandessin districts. In others, residential areas have been turned into a scene reminiscent of Venice with its crisscrossing canals running between rows of buildings.

With no place to go in an already vastly overcrowded city, few Cairenes have aban-

doned their homes, leaving owners or occupants to cope as best they can with the filthy water and stench. For unknown reasons, sewer water also began bubbling up here and there in the downtown area of the city on the east bank of the Nile, apparently resulting from a backup in the whole system.

But the troubles did not stop there. City authorities, to stem the runaway sea of sewer water, cut way back on the water supply to reduce the pressure. As a result, hundreds of thousands of denizens of these neighborhoods also found themselves with little or no drinking water. The water shortage, in turn, provoked a crisis for bakeries, which could not turn out their usual mountains of disk-shaped bread, known as *ushk baladi*, which, together with fava beans, is the mainstay of the poorer classes. It is also a key to the political stability of any regime in Cairo.

The government, fully aware that bread is far more important to its survival than anything else went on full alert. President Hosni Mubarak made it known that a hasty repair of the sewer main was a top priority and ordered progress reports every four hours. The first reports said repairs would be finished in a few days. But since then each day has brought a new readjustment in estimates of when the

water and sewerage systems will be flowing normally again.

As if a sea of sewer water on the loose were not enough, a week after the main broke on Dec. 3 a six-story building in the Bassatine district of the city collapsed, killing 47 residents. Old homes and buildings crumble away here regularly, but seldom does the death toll reach so high. Then, on the following day, a fire broke out in the Carlton Hotel in the seaside resort of Alexandria, burning to death 10 persons and injuring 14 others, including two Romanian tourists. Such fires are a rarity in Egypt.

So far, most Cairenes have shrugged off the bad news and reacted to the discomfort of life in Cairo with the reflex that has become an Egyptian national phrase toward their daily travails here — "malesh" or "never mind." But outside soothsayers who for years have been predicting "apocalypse now" for Cairo saw in the massive sewerage spill and water shortage the long overdue fulfillment of their prophecy.

After all, they noted, the Cairo sewerage system was built in 1914 for a city of less than one million and the waterworks date back to 1865. What else could one expect in a city whose population is now somewhere between 12 million and 14 million? The Cairo press has been half amused and half outraged by the breakdown, cartoonists have gone to town, joking about the smell of residents coming from the stricken areas, while editorial writers have demanded quick government action before even worse happens in Cairo and elsewhere. The infrastructures of the big cities are "virtually disintegrating," said the English-language *Egyptian Gazette*. "Water networks and sewerage systems are in dire need of renovation. What is even more deplorable is that authorities have been aware of such dangers for more than 20 years."

U.S. specialists working with the Agency for International Development say the Egyptians actually have already started overhauling the Cairo sewerage network with help from the United States and Britain. AID has obligated \$99 million for a rehabilitation project on the west bank, out of a total \$500 million it has earmarked for similar ones nationwide.

Work on putting in new pipes for the sewerage system was close to completion when the big main burst. Water and sewerage authorities were caught in a race against time, replacing old steel pipes having a 10-year life span that were laid down 14 years ago, according to AID specialists.

"The break just beat them to the finish," said one. "Actually they are doing very well."



BIG EYED BABY: Peering over its mother's woolly coat, this inquisitive wide-eyed baby *Domoropsylla* monkey is making its first official debut at the Busch Gardens Zoo in Tampa, Florida where it was born recently.

The alluring Camiguin

By Arjuna

MANILA (Dephnews) — The island is almost inaccessible, but once the first steps are taken, it is unbelievably near: just two hours by jet plane, two hours by bus, a cheap 5-peso (\$0.60), one-hour boat ride to a village wharf. It is even nearer by private plane to the island's small airport.

And suddenly, one is completely cut off from the rest of the world, until the next ferry. The stillness is as rural as the rickety bus and the dust in its wake, the silence made the more eerie amidst seven volcanoes, two of them active more than the five towns the island has.

Every October, the islanders wear the sweet *lanzones* fruit in their hair, the golden fruits and the green leaves around their bodies. In Mambajao town, they dance around the streets in a joyous celebration of a bountiful harvest, reputed to be the sweetest *lanzones* this side of the Philippines.

We are in Camiguin, a 299-square-kilometer pear-shaped island, 14 kms at its widest point and the country's third smallest province, a blob off north the country's second biggest island of Mindanao in Southern Philippines. It is Camiguin's rural isolation, which makes it attractive. And more: the *lanzones* harvest, "hot" springs from the burning bellies of the volcanoes, waterfalls, two other nearby islands (one is bare, except for the white sand), and beaches for the picking.

In between, century-old Spanish stone houses dot the land, along with bamboo houses in sleepy fishing villages. Electricity, for those who can afford it, is found only in Mambajao, switched on at 6 P.M. promptly shut off at 10 P.M. The town's lone movie-house, opened early 1982, is a one-room affair, the movie even smaller: a television video cassette.

Only two hours of rough, unpaved road by passenger bus takes one around the whole island, past the 300-year-old watch tower built by Spanish conquistadores as a lookout against Muslim defenders from the south, past the ancient, vine-covered belfry and convent left by an 1871 volcanic eruption. Near the ruin lies the ancient town cemetery now covered by the sea.

Tourism has lately been the main preoccupation of islanders, especially in Mambajao.

European and American visitors are getting to be a common sight, along with local tourists from nearby provinces and Cebu, off for a fast weekend break. In Mambajao, the business has leaped from individual enterprises to a hotel association, from a simple beach house to the more expensive Turtle's Nest which rents out scuba diving equipment.

Mambajao is a relatively young town in this ancient island. It was established by the Spaniards as a *pueblo* (village) only in 1855.

So much so that, thanks to the meticulous record-keeping of Spanish missionaries, Maunt Vulcan is one volcano whose growth and development has been witnessed and recorded by man. It was formed when it first erupted in 1871, near old Catamaran founded even earlier in 1679. Then the center of economic activity, half the town, including the cemetery, sank into the Mindanao Sea.

SELF-SERVICING

WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL

SMALL PAINTWORK REPAIRS

SCRATCHES

REMOVE ALL TRACES OF POLISH, GREASE AND DIRT WITH A SOLVENT. THEN TOUCH IN, WITH A FINE BRUSH, A PAINT MATCHING THE SURROUNDING COLOUR.

CHIPS

IF THERE IS NO RUST, SIMPLY SCRAPE AWAY LOOSE PAINT AND TOUCH IN LIGHTLY WITH THE RIGHT SHADE OF PAINT.

DAMAGE

ROUND THE DOORS

EXPECT A BIT OF RUST HERE, RUB DOWN WITH WET AND DRY PAPER. TREAT THE BARE METAL WITH A RUST KILLER. WASH AND WHEN THE METAL IS DRY, APPLY A COAT OF PRIMER PAINT (DON'T SPRAY—BEST USE A BRUSH ON SUCH A SMALL AREA). THEN TOUCH IN WITH A SUITABLE PAINT.

Soccer tid-bits

England calls off Brazilian tour

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Agencies) — The English Football Association announced Tuesday England's 1983 tour to Brazil and Argentina had been called off.

"We have been forced to cancel the proposed summer tour to South America as Brazil have withdrawn from their fixture against us on June 8," an F.A. statement said. "We are informed by Brazil that this is because they are committed to a summer tour in Europe."

The Argentina match on June 14 had always been in doubt since the Falklands crisis earlier this year.

A report in an English newspaper Tuesday said England were pulling out of the Buenos Aires fixture on British Government advice amid fears for the team's safety. The newspaper quoted Argentine F.A. President Julio Grondona saying his government could not guarantee the England team's safety either in the stadium or in a hotel.

Villa to renew contract
Meanwhile, Tottenham Hotspur's other Argentinian Ricky Villa is so pleased at the return of compatriot Ossi Ardiles from Paris St. Germain, that he is ready to renew his own contract with the London club for another two years.

Villa, 30, who signed for Spurs with Ardiles in May 1981, has continued to play for them in Ardiles's absence. But his current contract is due to end this season.

Strand pips Stenmark to the post

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy, Dec. 21 (AFP) — For the first time in nine years, Sweden's Stig Strand beat his boyhood friend, the illustrious Ingemar Stenmark, into second place when he won the slalom in the men's Alpine Skiing World Cup meeting race here Tuesday.

After the first leg, it looked like being the same old story for the two men, who were born within months of each other in Swedish village of Taernady, as Stenmark led the field with Strand fourth.

But with a perfectly-judged second run of 47.54 sec., Strand sprang into the lead with a combined total of 1:38.99 while Stenmark could manage only 48.28 sec., on his second run for a total time of 1:39.23.

Strand's last victory over the man known as the king of the slopes was in a giant slalom in their native Sweden when both were just 17, but it was his first success in the World Cup. "That makes nine years that I hadn't beaten him, that goes back a long way," Strand said, and added: "this first victory is only the beginning."

The two are now joint leaders of the slalom section of the World Cup with 45 points.

Stenmark, who is never interested in anything less than victory, said: "That's the first time I've been happy to come second. Now we'll see who is Taernady's strongest."

But the most disappointed man in the field must have been Phil Mahre of the United States, who clocked the fastest second leg and was still only third behind Stenmark. He said afterwards that the snow was softer and easier. "I risked everything," he said. "I had nothing to lose. It's a shame to miss second place by so little."

Neither Mahre nor his twin brother Steve, who was eighth Tuesday, will be taking part in Wednesday's super-giant slalom here, and Strand will also be missing.

But the race will mark Stenmark's super-giant debut, despite the fact he has no liking for the new event, in order to pick up World Cup points for the combined.

He said "Ardiles and I are very close friends and his return is very important for me. I would now like to sign a new two year contract with Spurs."

Ardiles' arrival could, however, pose a problem for Villa, who is also a mid-fielder and Tottenham already have two other mid-fielders. England internationals Glen Hoddle and Gary Mabbutt. One solution might be for Villa to move forward into attack.

Luton Town's South African-born striker, Brian Stein, was considering an invitation to become a Welshman. Stein has lived in England for 11 years and holds a British passport, which means in football law, that he can play for any of the four home countries.

Welsh manager Mike England has invited Stein to declare himself eligible for Wales and the 25-year-old leading scorer for Luton said Monday night: "I am ambitious and any chance to become an international interests me, but I haven't made up my mind yet."

Luton manager David Pleat, said: "Brian must make his own decision. But if he has a little patience, I believe he could be in the England team within a couple of years and that's where I would like to see him play."

Stein is currently out of football with a broken bone in his right foot. He has already scored 15 goals this season, the third highest total in the English First Division.

Third Division club Wrexham have

received a firm offer from a Welsh businessman in Canada to help wipe out their bank overdraft of around 430,000 pounds.

Revised draw

The revised draw for the English Football Association Cup third round, to be played on Saturday, Jan. 8, is as follows:

Arsenal v Bolton, Blackburn v Liverpool, Bradford v Barnsley, Brighton v Newcastle, Cambridge v Weymouth, Carlisle v Burnley, Charlton v Ipswich, Coventry v Worcester, Crystal Palace v York, Derby v Nottingham Forest, Huddersfield v Chelsea, Leicester v Notts County, Leeds v Preston, Luton v Peterborough, Manchester United v West Ham, Middlesbrough v Bishops Cleeve, Newport v Everton, Northampton v Aston Villa, Norwich v Swansea, Oldham v Fulham, Oxford v Torquay, Scunthorpe v Grimsby, Sheffield United v Stoke, Shrewsbury v Rotherham, Southend v Sheffield Wednesday, Sunderland v Manchester City, Swindon v Aldershot, Tottenham v Southampton, Tranmere v Wolverhampton, Walsall v Birmingham, Watford v Plymouth, West Bromwich v Queen's Park Rangers.

Krankl reports denied
Reports from Spain that former Austrian soccer international Hans Krankl is to re-join Barcelona were described as premature Tuesday by his club Rapid Vienna.



ALL CONCENTRATION: Ted Ardis of Concord is all concentration as he presses 630-pounds to set a second world record in the bench press Sunday during the Eastern American Championships held in Nashua. He had earlier set a world mark with a lift of 630 pounds.

BRIEFS

NEW YORK, (AP) — Mark Pavulich, Mike Allison and Rob McLachlan scored goals in the first 4:39 of play, propelling the New York Rangers over the Pittsburgh Penguins 6-3 in the only National Hockey League game Monday night.

LONDON, (AFP) — Another award has gone to Gordon Brand Junior, the 24-year-old Bristol-based Scottish golfer. Brand was Monday named as the man who did most for European golf in 1982 in a poll of the British "Association of Golf Writers." He had previously won the "rookie of the year" prize and was also named as the outstanding Scottish under-25 golfer of 1982.

NEW DELHI, India, (AP) — Mohammedan Sporting Club of Calcutta defeated the Tricolor Club of Fremantle, Australia 2-1 Monday night in the quarterfinals of the annual Delhi Cloth Mills Soccer tournament. Another foreign club in the competition, Pakistan International Airlines of Karachi, was beaten 3-0 Sunday by the Mafatlal team of Bombay.

ZURICH, (AFP) — The World Football Cup finals in Spain this summer made a profit of \$30,285,500. The previous championship in Argentina in 1978 produced \$22,375,500 but for a tournament of only 16 countries as opposed to 24 this year in Spain. Profit from ticket sales amounted to \$19,636,729 but television rights accounted for almost as much, netting \$19,117,657. Advertising brought in a further \$17,647,058.

MOSCOW, (AFP) — Soviet Olympic champion Leonid Taranenko has set a new world record in the 110 kgs category for the snatch, lifting 196 kgs during the Soviet Weightlifting Cup, according to Soviet news agency Tass. He bettered the previous record of compatriot Yuri Zakharievich by 0.5 kgs.

ZURICH, (AFP) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) is to elect the Football Associations of Brazil, Mexico, United States and Canada to ask them if their country is prepared to host the 1990 World Cup.

Johnston's saga spells out grave dangers of yachting

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AFP) — Ian Johnston's desperate swim to safety after his trimaran capsized halfway across the Atlantic in November symbolized the ever-present dangers of yachting, which were highlighted by several incidents during the 1982 Ocean Racing Calendar.

Cornelius Van Rietschoten, the Dutch winner of the Whitbread Round the World Race, was spared any major threat to life and limb during the seven-month voyage.

But France's Marc Pajot, victor in the Route Du Rhum Single Handed Transatlantic event, and England's Rob James, who with his wife Dame Naomi was successful in the Round Britain race, were among the major prizewinners, who had frightening experiences during their year's sailing.

Johnston, a 29-year-old Australian, ought to be able to claim some award for narrowly escaping death twice in the year. During the Round Britain race he and crewmember Cathy Hawkins lost all their equipment when his 31-foot (9.4 meters) single hull twiggy overturned. He was able to salvage the boat and, with sponsorship, converted it to a 35-foot (10.66 meters) trimaran, renamed Rennie for the Route Du Rhum.

But disaster struck again on the night of Nov. 17 when the vessel was wrecked in a storm, and Johnston had to plunge into the choppy waves to reach the boat of a rival Transatlantic Helmsman who had turned off course to rescue him.

The French Route Du Rhum winner could have suffered a similar fate at any moment in the last few days, because of a yawning crack which opened up in the central beam uniting the two halves of his catamaran Elf Aquitaine. As Pajot told himself at the time: "If that breaks, I sink."

But by reducing his speed and carrying out an emergency repair he was able to cross the finishing line narrowly ahead of the main challengers.

Earlier, Rob James had had to pull out of the same race after wounding an arm when he lurched against a winch on coil cars. He carried on for a few days following the accident but decided that the injury, combined with storm damage to the rigging, meant he could no longer sail properly.

In fact the risks of yachting were illustrated

Buhia triumphs in Alkhorbar tennis

By Jean Grant
Alkhorbar Bureau

DHAHRAN, Dec. 21 — Mauricio Buhia, 33, wrested the men's singles title in the Khobar Open Tennis Championship from last year's winner Riaz Shah, 6-2, 6-1, at the lower courts of the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM) recently.

Buhia, a newcomer to Eastern Province tennis from the Philippines, last month won the 1982 Aramco Fall Open Invitational Tournament defeating David Bosch, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. In Riyadh at the National Tournament he placed second, defeated only by Rick Barrett.

The Khobar Tournament, sponsored by Pan American, is the largest tennis tournament in the Eastern Province, and now in its 14th year, said Stephen Brew, chairman of the annual event. 165 competitors played in 5 flights.

Buhia, who ranks fifth in the Philippines, told Arab News, "My basic aim is to rush to the net." The daring, aggressive player, who represented his country in the Davis Cup against Thailand, works here for Saudi Services Operation with Al Ajami Company.

Runner-up Riaz Shah from Pakistan played a consistent baseline game. Although Shah, who is the Aramco Abqaiq tennis pro, had some excellent low fast shots in the final minutes of play, he was no match for Buhia's serve and volley game.



VICTOR AND VANQUISHED: Mauricio Buhia (left) and Riaz Shah in action during the men's singles final of the Alkhorbar tourney that ultimately saw Buhia win 6-2, 6-1.

In the semifinals for the first flight, Shah defeated Laabs 6-3, 6-4 while Buhia ousted Waldron, 6-0, 6-1.

Although tennis is just catching on in the Philippines where according to Buhia, basketball is the most popular sport, the Filipinos made an excellent showing at the tournament, with winners or runners-up in four of the five flights.

The results of the other flights were: second flight, Bowringbeat Muhammed, 7-6, 6-4; third flight, Middleton beat Diaz 6-3, 7-6; fourth flight, Ehsan beat Kassabian 6-1, 7-5; and in the fifth flight, Sibbiesbeat Unson, 6-4, 6-2.

The next event in the tournament is the men's doubles with finals on Jan. 7 at 4 p.m. at the UPM lower courts.

Richest marathon in history

De Castella, Salazar likely to clash

SYDNEY, Dec. 21 (AP) — The world's top two marathon runners, Australian Rob de Castella and American Alberto Salazar, have agreed to run for a possible purse of \$10,000 Australian dollars (\$77,100) in Queensland next year, De Castella said here Tuesday.

De Castella, a gold medalist at the Commonwealth Games, said a group of our Queensland businessmen was organizing a 100,000 Australian dollar (\$96,750) event, believed to be the richest marathon in history.

The race, planned for Queensland's gold coast on May 1, may also feature Juma Ikangaa and Gidemaw Shahanaga, the Tanzanians who ran against De Castella at the Commonwealth Games in October.

Nevertheless, Australian Amateur Athletics Union Secretary Rick Pannell said Tuesday that the union had not yet been approached by the organizers and until their approval is given, anyone competing in the event would endanger their amateur status.

Recent rules changes by the International Amateur Athletics Federation allows runners to win prize money if it goes into a trust fund from which they can draw to meet expenses.

Pannell said he could not yet predict whether the Gold Coast Marathon would adversely affect Australia's national marathon. "Maybe if we had the same vast amount of money to put up we could attract athletes like Salazar but the Australian Marathon is geared for national athletes and the general public as well," he said. "I can only presume this marathon is designed to get Salazar out here to make a lot of money for a few promoters."

De Castella said he was delighted to finally get an opportunity of a showdown with the Cuban born Salazar, the world record holder with his two hours eight minutes 12.7 seconds victory in the 1981 New York Marathon.

De Castella came within five seconds of that mark in winning the Fukuoka Marathon in Japan last December over what was considered a more difficult course. The two have not met in a marathon. Their only clash was in Rome last March in a 12 kilometre

ter race which Salazar won.

The International Management Group, the Mark McCormack Organization, which manages both De Castella and Salazar, said Tuesday it had completed negotiations with the American network CBS for the race to be televised live to the United States. "Japan is also taking it and we are working on trying in Europe," said IMG executive Graeme Hannan.

Alexander falls at first hurdle

ADELAIDE, Australia Dec. 21 (AP) — South Australian junior Peter Carter caused a sensation here Tuesday when he bundled Australian Davis Cup player John Alexander out of the \$75,000 South Australian Open Championship.

Alexander, the tournament's second seed, was convincingly beaten by the 18-year-old in their first round clash. Carter won in three sets, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, to put paid to Alexander's chances of winning back-to-back tournaments.

Alexander took the New South Wales Open on Sunday but was brought down to earth by the modest country lad from Nuriootpa, north of Adelaide. He became the fourth seeded player to be beaten in the first round and leaves another Australian, Pat Cash, as the tournament's favorite. Monday: top seed Hank Pfister and third seed Tim Wilkison were also beaten by low ranked players.

Carter himself described the match as the best he's played in his life and ranked it well above his win over the world's No. 1 junior, Cash, last month.

The win will also push him higher on the world computer ranking giving him valuable Grand Prix points. Carter said the last time he'd checked he was only ranked about 750 in the world, but would probably move up a little now.

The right-hander, who has been living in Adelaide for three years to be near his coach, Peter Smith, has spent this year practicing virtually fulltime. He said he had been putting in about five hours work a day with fel-

The prize money is expected to break down to 30,000 Australian Dollars (\$29,025) first prize, 15,000 Australian dollars (\$14,513) second prize and 5,000 Australian dollars (\$4,838) for third.

Alderman Denis O'Connell, Gold Coast Mayor, said final approval for the marathon could come only after detailed planning was complete. "But I feel the council would be right behind it," he said.

Alexander falls at first hurdle

low junior Anthony Lane under watchful eye of state coach Peter Campbell.

The hard work has begun to pay dividends, for not only has he scored two big wins now, but he has also been awarded a scholarship to the Australian Sports Institute next year.

The scholarship will mean he will be able to give tennis his undivided attention and will give him the opportunity to play in Europe.

After the match Carter said he was thrilled with his win and was pleased with his all-round play. He said he was very nervous at the start but was glad the crowd had given him support.

Meanwhile, Tarik Benhabiles of France, winner of the French Open junior tennis title, and Jennifer Fuchs of the United States, ranked No. 1 in the U.S. girls 16-year division, head the seedings for the sixth Annual Rolex International Junior Tennis Championships, which begins in Port Washington, Sunday.

Hakan Ekwall of Sweden is seeded second to Benhabiles in the boys 18, while Helena Olsson of Sweden is seeded second in the girls 18.

The tournament, which will be played at the Port Washington Tennis Academy, has attracted more than 900 players, including those participating in qualifying events in the four age categories — 18 and under, 16 and under, 14 and under, and 12 and under. It is the final tournament on the 1982 schedule chosen by the International Tennis Federation to determine world rankings.

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Campbell hints at ditching Oilers

By Susan Saporito
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Dec. 21 — Following the Houston Oilers' 35-14 loss to the Philadelphia Eagles Sunday, all-pro running back Earl Campbell, disappointed in his second straight sub-par game, hinted to a Houston newspaper that he wouldn't mind a trade if conditions don't change on the Oilers.

The American Football Conference's (AFC) leading rusher in each of the last four seasons, Campbell gained just 26 yards in 18 carries Sunday in the loss to the Eagles. During last Monday night's loss to Dallas, he picked up only 17 yards.

"I am disenchanted," Campbell said. "I still like Texas — I didn't say Houston — because that's where I come from. I don't want to leave Texas but if I have to, I will."

"I'm 26 years old and in good physical shape. I can still run but you have to have the men up front and we don't have them. I'm not downgrading anybody but I have to think of myself. I'll play here (in Houston) until they say stop."

Campbell indicated that he is frustrated by the performance of himself and the Oilers this season. "I'm too good of a football player to be stopped here," he said. "If my little boy — Earl Campbell Jr., who is 3 months old — could talk, he'd ask me, 'Daddy, do you still play football on Sunday?'"

"But you got to live with it. I hope things can turn around. I love football too much to be turned back by this."

Campbell, a 5-foot-11, 240 pound running back, leads the Oilers with 436 yards rushing but has averaged just 3.4 yards per carry.

Earlier this season, Coach Ed Biles said the Oilers would not rely on Campbell as much as they had in the past and that has contributed to Campbell's relatively poor showing. Campbell recently moved into 10th place on the all-time rushing list and currently has 6,893 career yards.

Meanwhile, Penn State Coach Joe Paterno recently was named Coach of the Year by United Press International. Paterno, whose No. 2 and 10-1 Nittany Lions can capture Penn State's first national championship on New Year's night with a victory over top-ranked Georgia in the Sugar Bowl, received 28 of the 120 votes cast by sports writers and sportscasters.

With a 161-34-1 career record, Paterno has the best lifetime percentage (.824) among major-college coaches with at least 10 years experience.



PAT FOR CHAMP: Soviet Union's Vladimir Salnikov is all smiles as he is congratulated by his trainer on winning the 1,500 meters in a new world record time of 14:37.60 at the European Cup short-course Swimming Championship in Gothenburg Sunday.

As MCG wicket keeps all guessing Border in Aussie Test squad

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 21 (AP) — The big cricket Test in Melbourne from Boxing Day may not be the clash between England and Australia — it could be the wicket itself.

The much maligned Melbourne Cricket Ground wicket area has been dug up and relaid since last season. But the strip to be used for the fourth Test from Dec. 26 is virgin turf.

"It looks good, it's coming along well, but only the use it will get in the five straight days of the Test will tell if it's good enough," said maintenance manager Graham Hill Tuesday.

"There are plenty of people around here who would like to know if it will take pace or be a batsman's paradise," added Hill. Australia leads in the series for the Ashes two-nil.

Australia will go into the Test with pace-men Geoff Lawson, Jeff Thomson and Rodney Hogg — the recalled Carl Rackemann, who missed the Adelaide Test because of a groin injury, is likely 12th man.

Just how good they will be on the relaid strip is anyone's guess, with a new drainage bed under 27 inches of deep black soil.

The selectors brought back Rackemann, dropped emergency 12th man, South Australian opener Wayne Phillips, reliever Allan Border and gambled on Bruce Yardley's bruised thigh mending. The team announced Tuesday.

The squad is: Greg Chappell (capt), Kim Hughes (vice capt), Allan Border, John Dyson, Rodney Hogg, David Hooker, Geoff Lawson, Rod Marsh, Carl Rackemann, Jeff Thomson, Kepler Wessels, Bruce Yardley.

Rackemann had the figures from the match against New Zealand to suggest he has recovered from his groin disability. He took five

wickets for 47 in the Kiwis first innings for Queensland in Bundaberg, but will work out at the nets in Brisbane to prove an elbow soreness was improved.

Bruce Yardley is confident that his bruised left thigh will respond to ice-pack treatment by the weekend. Yardley received a painful blow from a Rodney Hogg delivery at the Waca in Perth last weekend in the Sheffield Shield clash and didn't bowl in the South Australian second innings.

Allan Border's 104 in the Bundaberg game couldn't have come at a better time for the left-hander, who has been in the Test batting doldrums since the New Zealand tour earlier in the year.

But he will be looking over his shoulder with the selector's move in adding depoted Test opener Graeme Wood to the squad for the fifth Test in Sydney.

The Western Australian made only 0 and 4 in the weekend shield game against South Australia but his 138 against Queensland earlier in the month was a monumental effort of concentration as he spent over 400 minutes at the crease.

Dennis Lillee, suffering from a swollen right knee — from his Nov. 24 operation — made himself unavailable for the fourth Test but hoped to be fit for Sydney and the fifth Test.

The world record holder — 332 Test wickets — says he isn't contemplating retirement at 33, but must now see himself, at the best, the No. 5 pace bowler in Australia, behind Lawson, Thomson, Hogg and Rackemann.

But Australia is in a luxurious position compared to England, who desperately need Geoff Cook and Graeme Fowler to be chosen to open the batting.

Psychologist evolves rating system Mobike racing tops the violence scale

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21 (AP) — A psychologist has devised a system of rating various sports, similar to those assigned motion pictures in the United States. He says his system might help get rid of violence on the nation's athletic fields.

Bill Beausay, executive director of the Academy for the Psychology of Sports, would rate sports "X," "R" or "G" ratings. In studying the effects of violence in sports on both players and spectators, Beausay developed the sports violence index, or SVI.

He applied his formula to 85 major sports around the world, but concentrated most of his research on 22 sports popular in the United States. Motorcycle racing came out with the highest SVI at 68, followed by auto racing at 66; hockey, 64; football, 56; boxing, 54, and horse racing, 52. American soccer was tied for seventh on the list, along with basketball, at 48.

Sports with an SVI of 50 or above are X-rated under Beausay's formula. Sports with an SVI of 50 to 20 are R-rated (or restricted) and should be played only by participants in acceptable physical condition, according to Beausay. Baseball, skiing and bowling also fall into the R category. Golf is borderline between R and G (for general).

People of any age or physical condition would be permitted to participate in sports with an SVI of 20 or less, making billiards, at 16, fairly harmless. "I think particularly in the area that I have labeled as X-rated sports that children should not be allowed to take part in them at an early age," Beausay said. "In fact, I hope this will lead to barring children under a certain age from any kind of organized sport. If you eliminate the organization, you eliminate the adults."

"I think the level of violence will disappear if we can eliminate the compulsive aspect for young people. Maybe not disappear, but it will be greatly reduced."

Sports violence has been a topic of heated debate for years. But in recent weeks the discussion has intensified, first after boxer Duk-Koo Kim was killed in a professional bout and then when New York Jets linebacker Stan Blinks was suspended for slamming a forearm to the head of Green Bay wide receiver John Jefferson during a professional football game.

Beausay designed the sports violence index to isolate and rate seven areas which he believes directly or indirectly contribute to violence in sports. They are: Number of contestants. Type and quality of body contact. Type and intensity of noise generated. Essential effort necessary for success. Type of action flow. Amount of inherent physical danger. Emotional atmosphere of the sport contest.

Hockey generally would be considered more violent than golf. But, by applying his SVI, Beausay believes it is just as easy to show that hockey is more violent than football.

Hockey has fewer contestants, but the SVI rates its body contact similar to football. The intensity of noise generated at hockey games is greater in the SVI because hockey is played in relatively small arenas, while football is played outdoors.

It can be argued that hockey and football involve equal amounts of raw physical effort and skill. But, according to Beausay's calculations, the time-action flow of hockey is almost constant, while football stops after every play. His studies also found hockey with more inherent physical danger, and that the emotional atmosphere is more highly charged at hockey games than at football games — in the United States, at least.

Of soccer, Beausay said, "Of all the team sports, it is the best one and the least violent one. Soccer is by far a superior sport from the standpoint of physical and mental health, and we hope that it will become the sport that all

kids would be introduced to. Then if they want to branch out to the other violent, type sports, like hockey and football, they can if they want to."

"There are only two factors where soccer fell down. One is the continuous action flow; that always generates a lot more excitement. "The second thing against it was the traditional rivalries. There are more traditional rivalries in soccer, I guess because it's been around longer. That contributes to the tremendous tension generated in the audience. There's more tension generated in a soccer audience than in any other team sport audience."

Morrison shines in drawn match

BUNDABERG, Australia, Dec. 21 (AP) — A determined John Morrison steered New Zealand safe to a draw in an historic international cricket match which ended against Queensland at the Salter Oval here Tuesday.

Morrison, the 35-year-old Wellington and New Zealand right hander, defied the Queensland attack for three and a half hours to remain unconquered on 78 when bad light ended play 36 minutes before starts.

The four-day match was the first time an international fixture in Queensland had been played outside Brisbane, New Zealand, faced with a last day target of 358, was seven for 221 when the game ended with the weather cutting short a possible exciting finish.

Earlier Carl Rackemann celebrated his recall to the Australian Test squad with a fiery three wicket burst which had Queensland in with a real chance of victory. Rackemann, bowling with genuine pace for 21 overs that helped dispel doubts about his fitness, ended the match with eight wickets.

Butt, Chughtai slam Abahsain to fluent win

DHAHRAN, Dec. 21 — Easy victories were recorded in Eastern Province Cricket Association League last weekend, with batsmen striking tremendous form.

But they were just two centuries and both were recorded by the Abahsain batsmen. Pervez Butt and Pervez Chughtai, who helped their side to a cakewalk victory over Zahid Cricket Club.

Butt slammed a magnificent, unbeaten 161 and Chughtai an unbeaten 100 to see Abahsain aggregate 308 at the expense of just Shabaz wickets, who fell at an individual score of 26.

The victory target was pretty high for Zahid and with Haroon doing well with the ball they crashed for a meagre 92. Haroon bagged five wickets at the conceding just 44

runs. Ejaz three for 24 and Ilyas two for 20 were the other wicket takers.

The other batsman to shine was Jusaimah's Saad, who scored a splendid unbeaten 98 and aided his side rout UPM-B. Having skidded UPM-B for 173 in 29.3 overs, Saad and Alvi (68 not out) hit the required runs for victory without any damage.

Brief scores: UPM-B 173 all out in 29.3 overs (Dilshad 43, Irfan 28, Saleem 2-7, Arif 2-13, Shabab 2-20) Jusaimah — RT 176 for no loss in 15 overs (Saad 98 n.o. Alvi 68 n.o.).

YFCC 182 for 9 in 30 overs (Naeem Ahmed 43, Akhtar Sheikh 34, Khalid Mahmood 4-34, Bahzad 3-41) Mira 184 for 2 in 24.4 overs (Zafar 74 n.o., Babar 42, Aftab 32 n.o., D.I. Ghazali 2-38).

BAC 172 all out in 26.7 overs (M. Bhajji 60, Fahmi 22, Naeem 4-42, Javaid 3-31, Khalid Nabi 2-32) Petromin 173 for 2 in 24.4 overs (Khalid Nabi 111 n.o., Iqbal Merchant 53, Fahmi 1-18 Everett 1-21).

Eagles 287 for 6 (Shabbir 76, Najam 72 n.o., Karim Jan 41, Hassan Ali 34). Combined 213 for 9 (Nadeem 74 n.o., Naveed 58, Azhar 4-50, Hassan Ali 2-14, Humayoon 2-29).

UPM-A 158 all out in 22.6 overs (Aleem 65, Baig 21, Jan Mohd 4-19) AGE 159 for 7 in 23.6 overs (Sajjad 39, Qadir Jan 26 n.o., Atif 3-32, Hamid 2-38).

Abahsain 308 for 1 wkt. in 30 overs (Pervez Butt 161 n.o., Pervez Chughtai 100 n.o., Parveez 1-63). Zahid CC 92 all out in 13.3 overs (Arfan 23, Abid Parveez 19, Haroon 5-44, Ejaz 3-24, Ilyas 2-20).

Stage set for 'Two Pitch' holiday tourney

By Naiche Neddi-Apache

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 — Things were very slow in the Jeddah Softball League this week as preparations for the "Two Pitch Holiday Tournament" got under way. Normal league play is now suspended until Jan. 7. The season will then run through to April 10 with the Divisional Championship playoffs following shortly thereafter.

In the second half of the season there will be four games an evening rather than the three played in the first half, to include two at the Raytheon field most Fridays. Two will continue to be played at the Raytheon North Campus field, Saturday through Wednesday, and two will be played field at the Hechtief near the airport.

The games will start at 7:00 and 8:30 p.m. at each field. The new field at Hechtief can be reached by taking the Saudi Airline Cargo — All Services exit off of Medina Road. At the stop light, go left under the overpass. Proceed through the intersection following the "Camp Traffic Only" sign. Sign in at the gate and they will guide you to the ball park.

Anyway, the limited action this week saw the Killer Bees take a double header from the floundering Lockheed I team, 8-4 and 3-1. Lockheed, previously the league leaders in the "A" Division, stopped talking with their bats, leaving them to express themselves vocally, which does not score runs. Although limited to one or two, one in particular, it has proved to be their downfall to date as it only incites the opponent to bigger and better things.

True competitors like Bob Best, Gary Fagg, Jerry Freeman and C.H. Romine were seen to be purchasing muzzles on their last trip and having the offenders names engraved on them. Lets hope the other "noise polluters", the "Killers", do not continue along the same path.

In the Wadi Division, the Safeway Truly Fine ten "put it on" the Corp. of Engineers (W) by a score of 14-2. The Truly Fine squad played heads up defense anchored by shortstop great J. Williams, and third base regular "Quick Hands" Hersey.

The Mobil (W) — Whittaker (W) game was postponed until after the holidays in

order to allow Mobil noble hitters J. Cryan and M. Tsuij an opportunity to unwrap their new bats in anticipation of "bigger and better" things in the second half of the season. Whittaker is hoping some one will unwrap Alladin's lamp.

Upon commencement of the second half of the season, we will be printing the schedule of games to be played on a regular basis. This is to aid the general public and company sponsors in planning their social calendar enabling them to attend their favorite matches. This will also serve to assist one or two teams in the league who cannot remember who they play or when. By leaving food at the gate of the ball park the league has at least assured that they know "where" to go. Anything beyond

that is like trying to shovel smoke.

The "Two Pitch Holiday Tournament" Schedule is as follows, with all games to be played at the Raytheon field. Entrance is open to the public and is free of charge.

Bracket One: Dec. 26: Rayth. vs. Bendix (6:45); Rayth. vs. Whitt. (7:45); Bendix vs. Whitt. (8:45). Dec. 27: Rayth. vs. Lock. Bendix vs. Lock; Whitt. vs. Lock.

Bracket Two: Dec. 28: Sogex vs. Top Ten; Sogex vs. KALA; Top Ten vs. KALA. Dec. 29: Sogex vs. ICAO; Top Ten vs. ICAO; KALA vs. ICAO.

Bracket Three: Jan. 2: Mobil vs. Eagles; Eagles vs. Corp; Mobil vs. Corp; Jan. 3: Mobil vs. Bees; Eagles vs. Bees; Corp vs. Bees. Jan. 4: Finals.

Standings									
"A" DIVISION					Oasis League				
	W	L	RF	RA		W	L	RF	RA
Meridian Vets	9	3	146	66	Mobil	9	2	151	87
Killer Bees	10	5	137	75	Raytheon ADI	9	2	124	84
Lockheed I	10	6	114	89	Lockheed II	7	5	127	93
SD All Stars	7	7	104	92	Panama Daniel	5	4	105	64
P. W. Eagles	2	16	79	249	KALA	5	5	110	82
					PCS	5	9	86	154
"B" DIVISION					WADI DIVISION				
	W	L	RF	RA		W	L	RF	RA
Raytheon R&R	8	0	102	34	Blue Angels	12	1	191	38
Corp of Eng.	6	3	84	67	Safeway T.F.	10	1	145	23
Sogex	7	4	111	103	Hyatt T. of Class	6	4	90	55
Pan Am	6	4	118	98	Mobil (W)	4	8	84	198
ICAO	3	4	82	58	Corp of Eng. (W)	2	9	65	131
MOPCT	1	8	49	138	Whittaker (W)	0	11	15	185
Whittaker	1	9	66	122					

Christie, U.K.'s new ring sensation

LONDON, Dec. 21 (R) — "Marvellous" Marvin Hagler, the undisputed world middleweight boxing champion, has probably never heard of Errol Christie. But he would be well advised to note the name.

Christie, 19 is Britain's latest ring sensation and has already been hailed as the "new Randolph Turpin" — after two professional bouts totalling less than six rounds.

Physically, Christie looks more like Sugar Ray Robinson, the man from whom Turpin took the middleweight title in July 1951 only to lose it in the return bout 64 days later.

In style, Christie resembles a miniature Muhammad Ali, with arms held arrogantly low, a deceptively lazy left lead and the dancing feet of Fred Astaire. Christie has not been beaten since he was 14 — 60 fights ago.

Like Ali, there is more than a hint of the showman about Christie. He enters the ring to the music from Rocky 111, elegantly attired in blue velvet dressing gown and shorts and matching suede boots with tassels.

Few opponents survive long enough to step on his "blue suede shoes."

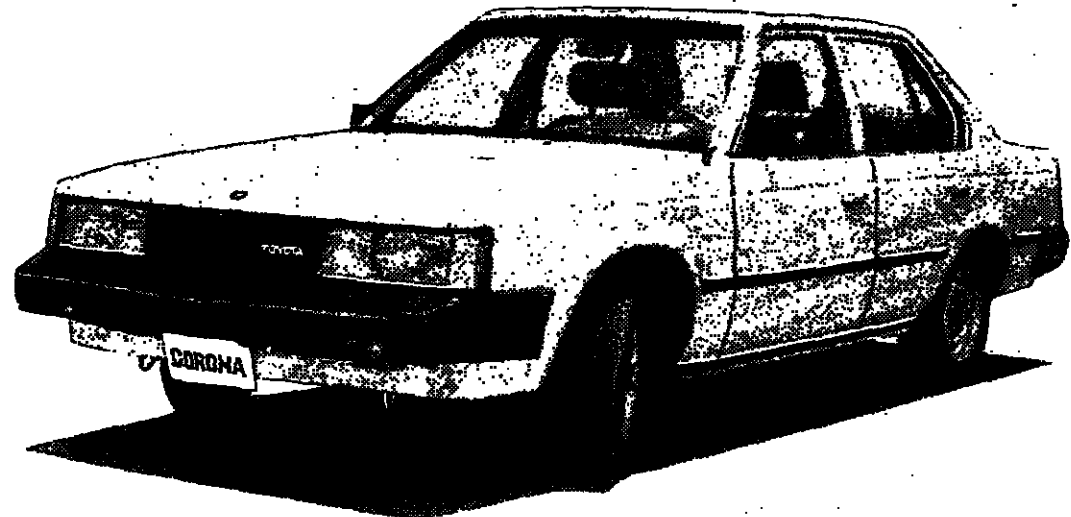
He won nine amateur titles in Britain before his 18th birthday and completed his apprenticeship by winning the gold medal at the European Junior Championship in East Germany last May when he was named boxer of the tournament.

Although the Miss World contest was screened live on British television the night Christie made his professional debut against Welshman Terry Matheus, over 1,000 Coventry fight fans referred the salty taste of ring-side to the charms of beauty pageant. Perhaps the vastly experienced Matheus was in a rush to get back to his TV screen, but he failed to last three rounds under Christie's barrage of hook, uppercuts, jab and body blows.

Jimmy Ellis, Christie's second opponent did marginally better, outlasting Matheus by a few seconds before being stopped at the end of the third round in London last week. Christie, who sports a diamond instead of a cauliflower in his left ear, should be an easy target with his languid style, but he still punches with nonchalance and both Ellis and Matheus were left pawing at thin air.

Christie shares the general view that he is destined for great things. "I think the professional game will suit me," he said. "You can pace yourself differently from three-round amateur fights. It's actually slower in the pro ranks and there is more time to think and plan your strategy. I like to mess people about frustrate them and then move in for the kill."

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OECD says

Global economy revival hopes dim

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AFP) — Protectionism and stagnation in the international banking system are the major shadows hanging over the world economy, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warned here in a somber forecast for 1983.

The main hope is that the U.S. economy will improve as easier monetary policies take effect, with growth rising to between 3.5 and four percent next year, and that faster domestic demand in Japan would take growth to the same 3.5 to four percent range.

But in Europe growth of gross national product "would pick up to 1.5 to two percent a year at best by mid-1984," the report said, warning that this implied that a million people would lose their jobs every six months.

The report by the 24-nation OECD added: "The longer slow growth continues in Europe, the greater the risk that it will become self-perpetuating."

"Noting that the forecasts were good and bad in parts, it said they were 'subject to risks, particularly concerning the continued openness of the international trading system and the integrity of world financial markets'."

The report warned: It is the clear responsibility of governments to minimize these risks. Governments which have secured credibility in economic policy making, through consistent pursuit of medium-term strategies, are taking advantage of increasing room for maneuver opened up by declining inflation."

But activity in OECD countries, comprising leading industrialized economies, has weakened "to an unexpected degree since mid-year and 1982 as a whole will probably have seen a fall in the area's gross national product (GNP) and in world trade," the report said.

The report said the "most conspicuous success" had been the reduction of inflation which reflected the best performance for a decade, and further progress could be expected next year, although the OECD rate was still above the levels of the 1960s and early 1970s.

A third of the decline was accounted for by low raw material prices which would rise if the economy improved and 12 OECD countries were suffering from inflation rates of more than 10 percent.

Meanwhile, the two countries with the highest inflation fall — Britain with a cut of 11.2 percentage points over 1980 and America with 8.4 — had achieved this partly from the appreciation of their currencies indicating a loss of competitiveness.

Another encouraging factor has been lower and more flexible wage settlements, while major success has been achieved in reducing energy consumption. "Oil consumption per unit of GNP has fallen by about 20 percent between 1978 and 1981. Imports of oil from the OPEC countries have fallen by 25 percent over the same period," the report noted.

But governments have been less successful in their attempts to reduce budget deficits, which overall widened by an average of more than two percent of GNP.

The report added: "Another feature of the disinflationary process has been mounting strain in the international financial system as well as in some domestic banking systems. Debtors have been hard hit by the combination of high interest rates and falling inflation."

Currency fluctuations hit commodity markets

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AFP) — There were sharp, erratic movements on commodity markets in 1982 — largely geared to volatile foreign exchange fluctuations.

Dealers admitted that they were too frightened to trade on more than one occasion because of the rapidity of currency movements as sterling slumped to a six-year low against the U.S. dollar.

The continuing industrial gloom, along with further cutbacks in world steel production, continued to weigh on sentiment.

In direct contrast to 1981, prices fell in mid-summer. Copper touched its lowest since 1978, along with lead, silver, sugar, aluminium and cotton. Copper prices reached an estimated 50-year low.

Nickel merchants reduced their dollar quotations to 1974 lows. Rubber was at its

UNESCO gives \$2m to 3rd World

PARIS, Dec. 21 (R) — A UNESCO program for improving Third World communications allocated nearly \$2 million to projects in developing areas next year.

But African delegates said after an eight-day meeting of the International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC) that developing countries were disappointed with the amount of money available.

Some \$1.9 million were allocated for 33 projects for the year beginning in March 1983, compared with requests for \$8 million for 41 projects. The largest sum, \$125,000 goes to Pan-African news agency to be based in Dakar, Senegal, described by African delegates as vital to the development of the continent's information network.

Other projects for which funds were allocated included the Asia-Pacific news network (\$75,000) and the Latin American information service (\$100,000). Money also went toward regional information institutes and study projects and to national news systems in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.

The 35-nation IPDC council approved a Venezuelan motion confirming IPDC backing for the controversial idea of a "new world information orders," they say is needed to realign the balance of news to take greater account of the Third World.

cheapest for six years, while tin collapsed to a five-year low after briefly touching new peaks, then rallied. Wool-tops and gas-oil futures were also quoted at their highest ever.

Gold, often the market bell weather, fell to its lowest since 1979 before making a strong rally. Several markets responded: tin, lead, zinc, nickel, cocoa, sugar, gas-oil, vegetable oils (the latter two both dollar-priced markets) closed well down over the year. International tension had a somewhat more subdued effect than usual.

The April/June Falklands conflict did produce firmer tone, but the so-called forgotten war between Iran and Iraq sparked off only brief flames.

Events in Poland attracted dwindling interest as prospects grew that martial law would be lifted. But the Middle East crisis

Delegates from both Western and developing nations told reporters there was far less political rhetoric at this year's meeting. U.S. delegate William Harley told the council this "adds to the growing maturity of this enterprise."

Western nations contributing to the \$3.5 million pool from which the allocations were made are Norway, Canada, Finland, Italy and France.

Others including the United States and West Germany are reluctant to contribute funds to a pool over which they have no control and prefer to fund IPDC projects.

Western delegate told reporters there were fears that funds might be used by some countries to set up news monopolies excluding a free press.

Some delegates were said to have objected to the National Liberation Press of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) being allocated \$45,000 from the \$3.5 million pool. Such an organization might support political movements which opposed the very countries helping to fund it, they said.

The United States has pledged \$550,000 to the IPDC but this will go on bilateral projects or trust funds. Third World nations told the council they would prefer the IPDC, and UNESCO to allocate the money from a collective fund and were supported by Communist countries, delegates said.

culminating in September's Beirut massacre, found a ready response among speculators. Sharp stock exchange movements gave anxious moments. In October Wall Street suffered its worst two-day fall since the 1929 crash. Then it rebounded, while the shares index on the London stock exchange touched record levels before retreating.

Despite the gradual fall in interest rates, there was no genuine consumer inquiry. Gold prices, 25 percent fall to three-year lows in July, had a highly erratic first-half of the year. Sharp gains followed rising tension in the South Atlantic, before falling back on U.S. warnings of "heavy" Soviet sales to some.

Prices moved over \$500/ounce in a jittery September, on worries about U.S. banking involvement in the huge debts incurred by Mexico, Argentina and others. By early October gold was down below \$400 before attracting late investment buying.

The switch on the London futures market from a sterling-based contract to one priced in dollars, also attracted a wider-ranging interest.

Silver's movements were even more dramatic. A 33 percent loss in June turned into a 50 percent gain by December. The hold-up in the expected resumption of U.S. stockpile sales, and moves to suspend exports from major producers like Mexico, Peru and Canada, quickly reversed the early decline.

Heavy reported buying from the Middle East and the Soviet Union pushed prices to their highest since January 1981, despite the record level of market stocks.

Platinum, after touching its lowest since October 1978, also recovered.

Copper fluctuated sharply too. Steady at first because of production troubles in Zambia, Chile and Peru, prices dropped to July 1978 lows because of the rise of market stocks to their highest since 1979. This was said to faithfully reflect the poor level of consumer demand. China bought at the lower levels, while Chile's agent, CODECO, was said to have given support.

Worries about re-selling by China were swamped by a late surge helped by gold, a production stoppage in Zambia and fresh mine closures which more than reclaimed the 20 percent mid-term losses.

"AT NIGHT THEY COME DOWN FROM THERE AND MAKE ME DO THESE THINGS"



To augment supplies

Burma to resume oil hunt

RANGOON, Dec. 21 (Deeptnews) — Burma is to resume offshore oil exploration and set up methanol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) plants. The move appears amid speculation that the country's oil production may not meet its needs.

Petrol and diesel reportedly went short since last year when authorities issued "quota tickets" for cars, both to streamline consumption and check illegal smuggling. Still smuggling went on. As many car owners took only what they needed for the day there were as many who took out the quotas in full and sold them to the black market.

Burma today consumes 90,700 gallons of petrol a day, small compared with other countries but substantial enough over the 86,152 gallons consumed last year. Smugglers are blamed for this increase.

There are 45 filling stations in this capital, of which 28 were allotted for private cars and taxis which number about 53,000. The rest are allotted for official cars, about 2,864 of them last year.

When the quota books of some 6,756 cars filling at the 28 pumps were checked, guilty customers were promptly "educated" but given their quota books just the same. However, they were blacklisted and had to fill reduced quotas at allotted pumps.

Still, if letters to the state-run press are any indication, there has been insufficient supply of kerosene, other petroleum products and even candles as well. Local officials also point out that short supply of fuel oil and diesel results in shortfalls in production targets, particularly in industries and agriculture. This despite recent opening of storage tanks and petrol pumps for more efficient petroleum distribution.

Which is why Burma is anxious to tap still unknown deposits of petroleum and natural gas, both offshore and on land. For a start, two test wells will be drilled in the Gulf of Martaban where surveys have been carried out by a Norwegian firm. A contract has been signed with a Japanese firm to dig the two wells, while the Japanese National Oil Cor-

poration has been conducting more oil explorations in the Bassin-Einme area in south-western Irrawaddy Delta.

Burma started offshore oil exploration jointly with French, Italian and Japanese firms in the early '70s. But this was suspended with no reasons given until today. However, the state-owned Myanma Oil Corporation continued its own explorations on land as well as in offshore areas. Offshore explorations were then carried out in the Gulf of Martaban and along the Arakan coast on the Bay of Bengal.

A methanol producing plant capable of producing 150,000 tons per year would soon be established using natural gas from the oilfields of Tantabin, Shwepyitha and Myanaung. Tantabin was one of the three new oilfields discovered last year, while the old wells have been producing some 600 American barrels per day.

New test wells dug during the first six months of this year produced only 535 American barrels of crude and 8,992 cubic feet of natural gas.

Bonn draws repatriation plan

BONN, Dec. 21 (R) — The West German government has drawn up a plan under which unemployed foreign workers who voluntarily return home over the next two years would each be paid 9,000 marks (\$3,700), informed government sources said Tuesday.

The scheme would apply to any foreign workers losing a job because of factory closures or bankruptcies, or who had been working short-time for at least six months.

Children legally resident in West Germany since July 1981 would each receive 1,500 marks (\$620) to go home, the sources said.

They said the repatriation scheme, which would run from the beginning of next year to the end of 1984, would cost the government an estimated 1.2 billion marks (\$500 million), assuming that 40,000 foreigners returned home.

The conservative Bonn government has

U.S. funding bill passed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (R) — Congress passed and sent to President Ronald Reagan a bill to keep the government running, but without the funds he requested for production of the controversial MX nuclear missile.

The White House said Reagan had not decided whether to sign the bill or veto it, even though Congress agreed to strip the measure of money earmarked for a job-creating plan he vigorously opposed.

After working day and night for about a week, the Senate passed the spending measure by a vote of 55 to 41. Earlier Monday the House of Representatives voted 232-34 in favor.

Senate and House Republican leaders told reporters they had urged Reagan to sign the bill, which contains about \$414 billion for major government functions.

A previous law passed this autumn lapsed at midnight last Friday and without the new measure government operations were threatened with disruption.

Taipei plans new container service

TAIPEI, Dec. 21 (CNA) — The Chinese state-run Yangming Marine Transport Corp. has decided to inaugurate container transportation service between Taiwan and Europe March 14, 1983 to meet the increasing demand brought by the fast growing trade between the Republic of China and Europe.

Vice Communications Minister Chen Shu-hsi said that the decision has been made in line with the government's policy to have ships flying the national flag transport cargoes in and out of the nation. In the past year, shipping lines operating the Taiwan-Europe routes handled a total of 1.3 million tons of cargo, of which only 110,000 tons or 8.5 percent were shipped by vessels flying Chinese national flags.

For the promotion of Sino-European trade relations and keeping the freight rates at a reasonable level, Chen said, Yangming has decided to operate container service between Taiwan and Europe next spring.

GM, Isuzu to set up joint ventures

DETROIT, Dec. 21 (AP) — General Motors Corp. and its Japanese partner Isuzu Motors Ltd. will launch joint ventures in Africa in the next few years to produce trucks and buses, an industry report has said.

The Japan Economic Journal reported that GM will begin building Isuzu Trucks and buses in Egypt in early 1984. The trucks will be sent from Isuzu in kits.

The two firms are working on details for production of trucks in Tanzania and have plans to assemble trucks in Tunisia in 1984, the report said.

In Nigeria, GM and Isuzu have started building a truck plant, and in Zambia the two already are assembling Isuzu pickup trucks, the journal said.

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S.Korea, Turkey view trade ties

SEOUL, Dec. 21 (R) — Visiting Turkish President Kenan Evren Tuesday called for greater trade and economic cooperation between his country and South Korea, a Korean presidential spokesman said.

He made the call at talks with President Chun Doo Hwan at the presidential mansion here. The two agreed that such cooperation as well as enhanced bilateral political and cultural ties were desirable, the spokesman said. They also reviewed the regional and international situations.

Gen. Evren arrived Monday for a four-day visit, the first by a Turkish president, as part of a five-nation Asian tour which has already taken him to China and Indonesia.

Government sources here said the two delegations discussed possible capital and technical cooperation, including private joint ventures, in wide-ranging Turkish development projects.

The sources said the Turkish side pledged continued support for South Korea on the issue of a divided Korean peninsula and supported Seoul's idea of simultaneous membership of the United Nations by both North and South Korea.

Canada hints at limiting Japan cars

OTTAWA, Dec. 21 (AFP) — Canada will tighten controls on Japanese car imports if the two countries do not agree on voluntary measures to curb the arrivals, the external trade minister, Gerald Regan, has said.

Regan did not say how this would be carried out. This year, Canadian customs officials in Vancouver, British Columbia, slowed down the clearing of Japanese vehicles.

Regan said the drop in the rate of imports would not be larger than this year. Under that agreement, which expires Dec. 31, Japan restricted its exports to Canada to 153,000 cars. Canada wants a new agreement that would also include trucks.

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Economy declining anew, U.S. aides say

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — The U.S. economy is clearly declining again after growing by at least small amounts for six months, government officials said Tuesday in a somber year-end assessment.

Commerce Department economists now estimate the broadest measure of U.S. economic activity, gross national product, adjusted for inflation is falling at an annual rate of 2.2 percent in this last quarter of the year, these sources said.

If that preliminary estimate is borne out, it would reverse the slight spring and summer gains and indicate that the long recession has not yet run its course.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said recently that he expected little or no growth for the October-December period. Many private analysts have agreed. But a decline at the rate now projected would be worse than most had forecast.

The Commerce Department does not officially release its "flash" estimate, arguing that it is based on estimates for economic factors that have not actually been measured yet and therefore cannot be relied upon.

Officials did release the latest revision for third-quarter real GNP Tuesday. That showed growth at an annual rate of 0.7 percent. Third-quarter growth originally was measured at a rate of 0.8 percent, but last month that was revised to no growth at all.

Consumer prices rose a minuscule 0.1 percent in November, the smallest gain since March, the government said. For the year, inflation is running at a modest annual rate of 4.5 percent.

The new report, which attributed much of last month's moderation to tumbling mortgage interest rates, bolstered economists' predictions that, for all of 1982, inflation could be at its lowest in a decade.

At the White House, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said "it's clear we have brought about a dramatic decline in the underlying rate of inflation in the two years since the president has been in office."

Meanwhile, the latest batch of surveys and statistics offers little hope, a few improvements here and there for example in car sales and home building starts. The trend may well fizzle out and nobody is prepared to interpret these rises as the beginning of an upturn.

There are now some 12 million people officially recorded as out of work. The factories are operating at an average two-thirds capacity, and agriculture is going through a serious crisis due to substantial over-production.

Investment lacks any vigor and consumption remains sluggish. These have always been the two driving forces in the United States. Investment in industry and trade has fallen sharply this year and, according to the Department of Commerce, is likely to decline a further 4.8 percent in real terms in 1983.

Consumption has picked up modestly ahead of year end holidays, but the overall picture is one of careful spending due to major unemployment and general uncertainty about the future.

Brazil asks banks to lend \$4 billion

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP) — Brazil, the most indebted of the developing nations, asked foreign lenders to extend \$4 billion in new long-term loans and nearly \$3 billion in new short-term loans.

Brazilian officials also asked that the international banks refinance some long-term loans and reopen lines of credit to foreign branches of Brazilian banks.

Carlos Geraldo Langoni, president of the Brazil's central bank, said representatives of about 110 banks met with the Brazilian officials at the Plaza hotel. Finance Minister Ernane Galves and Planning Minister Antonio Delfino Netto joined Langoni at the meeting.

Langoni said Brazil, which is estimated to owe about \$90 billion to foreign bank, asked that the banks work out an agreement by Dec. 31, so Brazil could begin receiving the new loans by late January.

He said the South American bank, asked for four commitments: New long-term loans totaling \$4.4 billion for 1983.



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Increase set at 4.5%

EEC agrees on farm prices

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21 (R) — The European Commission Tuesday agreed on a package of price proposals which would give the European Economic Community's eight million farmers average price rises of between four and 4.5 percent in 1983, officials said.

But it suggested to community governments that milk producers be given a rise of only 3.18 percent, and that cereals farmers be paid only three percent extra, they said.

These two products are in massive surplus in the community, which spends billions of dollars in subsidies to sell off the excess on world markets.

Peking assails Thatcher policies

PEKING, Dec. 21 (AFP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher got poor marks for the overall effects of her austerity policies from China's official news agency Tuesday.

In a year-end review, New China News Agency said Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government had succeeded in slowing inflation and lowering interest rates.

But those results were achieved at a "high cost" and were not sufficient to halt the decline of Britain's economy and the "continuous swelling of its debt queues," the agency said.

For the twin evils of stagflation and unemployment, the agency said, Mrs. Thatcher had found no "effective remedies."

Bonn economy seen looking up

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AFP) — The West German economy will pick up slightly next year, with activity dropping at a slower rate than it did in the second half of 1982, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicted here Tuesday.

Economic activity this year fell below even the very poor level of 1975. But the OECD expects gross national product next year to drop a little less than this year's one percent.

Japan seeks talks on French move

TOKYO, Dec. 21 (AFP) — Japan Tuesday called for talks with Paris on the French "Pottiers offensive" whereby all imports of video tape recorders into France must be routed for customs clearance through the small town of Pottiers.

In a written complaint lodged with the European Economic Community delivered by the Japanese ambassador in Geneva, Japan alleged that the French move violated article 23 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

BRIEFS

LONDON, (AP) — Britain's five major steel plants were given a reprieve by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government. Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin told the House of Commons that the government had intervened with state-owned British Steel Corp. to keep the five plants operating with a cash injection from the government if necessary.

TOKYO, (R) — The average contracted interest rates for lendings by 13 Japanese city banks fell 0.001 of a percentage point in October to 7.029 percent per annum after a revised 0.014 point rise in October, the Bank of Japan said.

SINGAPORE, (R) — Loans and advances extended by banks in Singapore rose 478 million Singapore dollars in October to 28.08 billion dollars, after a 250 million dollars rise in September, the monetary authority of Singapore said. The October figure, which includes bills financing, was 3.53 billion dollars, above the 24.55 billion dollars outstanding in the same month last year.

OTTAWA, (R) — Canada's budget

deficit rose to \$1.37 billion in October from \$738 million a year earlier, the finance department said. Revenues fell to \$4.63 billion from \$5.03 billion a year ago, but spending rose to \$6 billion from \$5.77 billion. The total deficit for the first seven months of the fiscal year was \$12.02 billion against \$6.26 billion a year ago.

PARIS, (AFP) — French maritime shipping had a bad year in 1982, but the Falklands crisis had shown the need of maintaining national merchant fleets, the president of the French Shipbuilder Federation CCAF, Georges Thebaud, has said. He told a press conference that the global economic crisis was having "dramatic repercussions" on the world's maritime fleets.

AMSTERDAM, (R) — The Dutch official call money rate was cut to 4.75 percent from 5.25 percent following slightly easier market conditions, money dealers said. This follows central bank purchases of Belgian francs to support the Belgian currency, equivalent to around 550 million guilders at end last week, they said.

Dollar rates shed gains

By J. H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 — The dollar continued to trade thinly on the European bourses on Tuesday. The dollar generally lost ground to the major European and Japanese currencies, but the British pound was directionless after the final outcome of the OPEC's Vienna meeting. Sterling traded around 1.6130 at the end of the day after the Bank of England decided to leave its money markets rate unchanged at 10 percent level. In the Monday night New York markets, the dollar was also traded quietly with dealers fixing their eyes more firmly on the coming year-end closings. Federal Reserve "Fed Fund" prime lending rates eased another ¼ percent after the "Fed" pumped in more liquidity to take the rate to 8 ¾ percent levels. Eurodollar deposit rate were also weaker in New York after a strong start in Europe, and the three-month Eurodollar deposit rate was quoted around 9 ¼-9 ½ percent levels. Tuesday saw little movement in Europe on the Eurodollar deposit front.

In the bullion markets, both gold and silver trading had another quiet day with bullion hardly moving from Monday opening levels. Gold prices were traded around \$441.00 after they had closed at this level in New York on Monday night. Silver prices were also quiet at around \$10.48 to \$10.49 an ounce. No major surprise is expected in the bullion markets prior to the year end although some dealers feel that a break

through in the talks between King Hassan and President Reagan in Washington could push bullion prices down slightly.

In the European markets, profit-taking and year-end book squaring was the major feature of an otherwise dull trading day. The German mark rose to 2.4020 levels — up by nearly 200 points over Friday closing levels, while the French franc rose to 6.8000 levels from 6.8450 and boosted by some cheerful news on the industrial production front. The Swiss currency was stronger at 2.0230, while the Japanese yen traded quietly at around 242.60 from Monday's 243.4 244.00 levels.

In the local markets, short-term rial deposit levels inched up slightly in the shorter-dated funds to take the week fixed to 7-7 ¼ percent. This compares to 6 ½-6 ¾ percent. Saturday closing levels in the medium-term deposits, the three-month rate was quoted around 7 ½-8 percent but again most activity was concentrated on short-dated funding. The exchanges were generally more active on Tuesday with prices traded around 3,440.03 compared to 3,439.01 levels on Monday. Commercial transactions dominated trading.

LONDON (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):
London 442.25
Paris 441.98
Frankfurt 443.88
Zurich 441.56
Hong Kong 438.67

Regan sees global fiscal crisis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday the world faces its most difficult international financial problems since World War II because of mounting Third World debts.

But he declared that the industrial powers and commercial banks can work together to avert a banking crisis.

In testimony before Congress, Regan said the U.S. economy is jeopardized by the worsening debt problem because U.S. banks account for roughly one-third of the \$500 billion in outstanding loans to non-oil-exporting developing countries.

The treasury secretary told the House Banking Committee that leading crisis can be prevented if the borrowing countries put their economic houses in order, international lending agencies provide emergency short-

term loans and commercial banks continue to lend money to help borrowers through their current problems.

Ultimately, he said, the debt problems will be resolved only after the United States begins pulling the rest of the world out of a global economic slump.

"The world faces extremely difficult economic and financial problems, essentially without precedent in the postwar period," Regan testified. "Mismanagement of these problems would have serious adverse effects on the U.S. economy — on our recovery and on our ability to create needed new jobs."

He stressed, however, that even though they are difficult, the problems are "manageable."

A number of financial experts have warned that a banking crisis could occur if some major borrowing countries are forced default on their multi-billion-dollar loans. The most serious problems involve Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil, which together have foreign debts of about \$195 billion.

To help the developing countries through their problems, Regan said, most of the 146 member countries of the International Monetary Fund favor increasing the agency's lending resources by range of 40 percent to 60 percent — or up to \$110 billion.

He said there also is general support for a U.S. plan to triple a special IMF fund to between \$17 billion and \$22 billion to handle special emergency loans.

The committee heard Monday that the nine largest U.S. banks have nearly nine times their combined capital in outstanding loans to foreign countries.

"This level of activity raises questions about the decision-making within these U.S. institutions and whether prudent banking practices have been followed in this massive overseas lending," said Representative Ferdinand J. St. Germain, a Democrat from Rhode Island and the committee's chairman.

Asian Bank lends \$109m to 3 states

MANILA, Dec. 21 (AP) — The Asian Development Bank announced Tuesday the approval of \$109.1 million in loans to finance economic development projects in Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines.

An ADB announcement said the bulk of the money will go to Pakistan in the form of a soft loan of \$35.4 million for a fisheries development project in Baluchistan and another interest-free loan of \$25.7 million for livestock development in Sind province.

Both loans are repayable over 40 years and do not bear any interest but carry an annual service charge of one percent.

ADB said the \$45 million loan it was making to the Philippines was to augment the foreign currency resources of the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP) for re-lending to industry. It carries an annual interest rate of 11 percent and is repayable over 15 years.

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Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:28 p.m. Tuesday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.10	9.135
Bangladesh Taka		14.25
Belgian Franc (1,000)		72.70
Canadian Dollar	129.75	279.00
Dutch Guilder (100)	143.30	143.15
Deutsche Mark (100)	129.75	129.55
Egyptian Pound	3.25	3.28
Emirate Dirham (100)	93.25	94.70
French Franc (100)	50.80	50.62
Greek Drachma (1,000)		48.96
Indian Rupee (100)		35.37
Iranian Rial (100)		
Israeli Sheqel	6.25	
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.00	24.85
Japanese Yen (1,000)		14.25
Jordanian Dinar	9.70	9.68
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.92	11.905
Lebanese Lira (100)	88.60	88.40
Moroccan Dirham (100)	53.50	54.40
Pakistan Rupee (100)	28.10	28.29
Philippine Peso (100)		38.30
Pound Sterling	5.57	5.55
Saudi Riyal (100)	93.50	94.50
Singapore Dollar (100)		160.40
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	30.20	27.10
Swiss Franc (100)	169.70	169.50
Syrian Lira (1,000)	60.25	60.45
Turkish Lira (1,000)		
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.44
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.30	75.10

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SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Asphalting pavement and lighting of Najran	227	5,000	Jan. 15
Directorate of Health Affairs, Hail Region	Catering for Hail Hospital, 1403-4	—	500	Jan. 8
Interior Ministry, College of Internal Security Forces	Setting up a training hall	—	4,000	Dec. 18
University of Petroleum and Minerals	Maintenance of campus gardens	—	250	Dec. 15
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Supervision of Tabuk beautification project	229	1,000	Jan. 4
	Filling-in of low lying areas in Rafha (Third time)	2730	500	Jan. 16

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SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON

6RD RABI AL AWWAL 1403/21TH DECEMBER 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Birth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
3.	Saudi Palm	M.E.S.A.	General/Refuel	20.12.82
6.	United Norfolk	O.C.E.	Containers/Steel/Gen.	19.12.82
7.	Pallas	O.C.E.	Units/Rice/Gen.	20.12.82
8.	Al Bandar	Mofarrij	Bagged Barley	17.12.82
9.	Island Mariner	A.A.	Bulk Cement	19.12.82
11.	Dauntless	Alsabah	Bagged Barley	20.12.82
12.	Maistros	Algeziroh	Steel/Rice/Gen.	17.12.82
14.	Reef Star	O.C.E.	Oranges	19.12.82
15.	Epimenidis	Alsabah	Bagged Barley	14.12.82
16.	Hodeidah Crown	A.E.T.	Containers	20.12.82
18.	Odyseus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	13.12.82
20.	Al Mareekh	Star	Fruit/Chicken	20.12.82
24.	Jedho	Star	Ties	19.12.82
31.	Semeli	El Hawi	Bagged Barley	20.12.82
33.	Hilo Sprinter	Star	Egg/Fruit	17.12.82
38.	Theodoros II	Red Sea	Wire Netting/Barbed	17.12.82
40.	Ioannis III	Star	Durra	14.12.82
41.	Seria	O.C.E.	Bagged Barley	14.12.82
42.	Kara Unicorn	Star	Durra	07.12.82
43.	Meldive Prize	Bamaodah	Bagged Barley	20.12.82

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON

5.3.1403/21.12.1982 CHANGES OF THE PAST 48 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4.	Evermore Ascendant	Kanoo	General	20.12.82
8.	Stephan Reckman	Al Tawil	Fert/Gen.	20.12.82
11.	Beloretak	Altawil	Bagged Barley	2.12.82
14.	Ulyseus	Ori	Steel	18.12.82
22.	Pamela	Kanoo	Gen./Cont.	17.12.82
24.	Barzan	Kanoo	Containers	17.12.82
25.	Andrea Merzario	AET	Containers	17.12.82
30.	Rebecca Wesch	Saite	Bagged Barley	10.12.82
31.	Stratheden	Kanoo	Gen./Cont.	17.12.82
32.	Guliyang	Ori	General	16.12.82
35.	Cyclopp	Ori	General	16.12.82
36.	Molde (D.B.)	Alanzag	Bulk Cement	9.12.82
37.	Horneria (D.B.)	Afreza	Bulk Cement	9.12.82
38.	Meriana Alice (D.B.)	Globe	Bulk Cement	17.12.82

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
	Myonjin	Alireza	Cars	16.12.82
	Xao Shan	Sharber	General	16.12.82
	Discovery Bay	Kanoo	Gen./Ref	16.12.82
	Guyang	Ori	General	16.12.82
	Aramedia	YMC	Tiles	16.12.82
	Barge QIN-111	Barber	To Load Cont.	17.12.82

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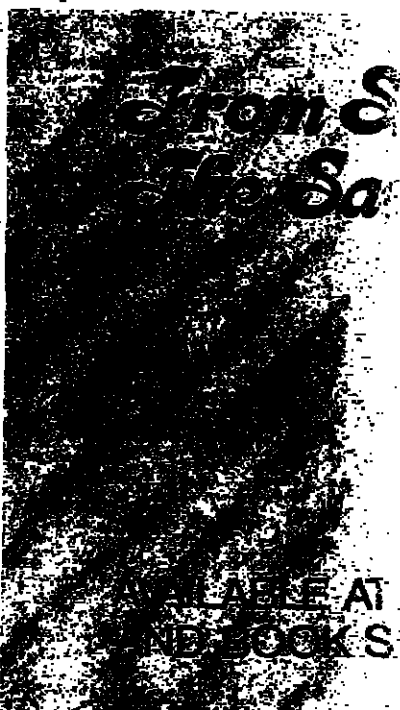
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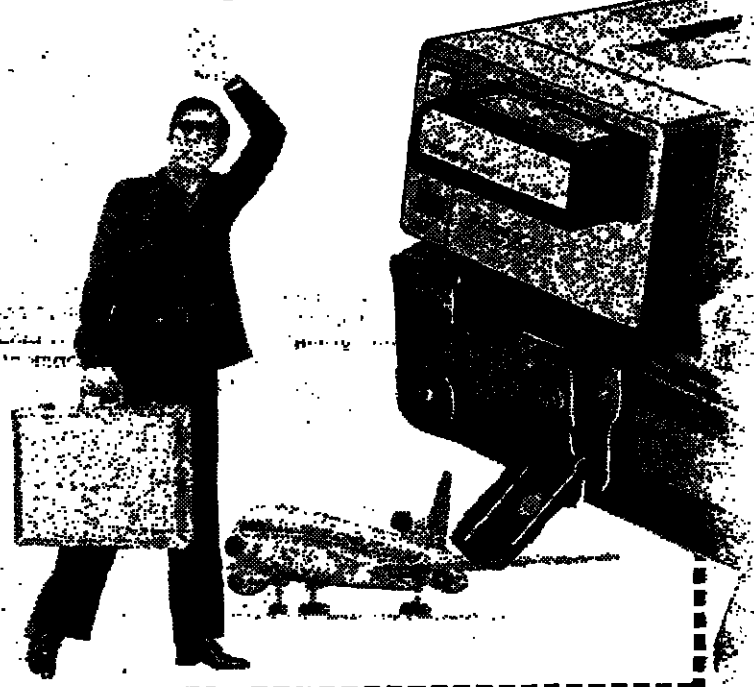
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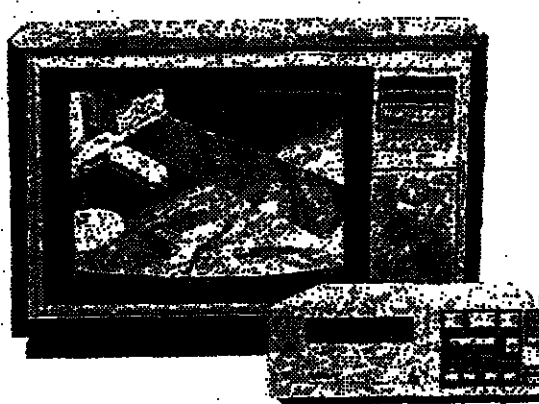
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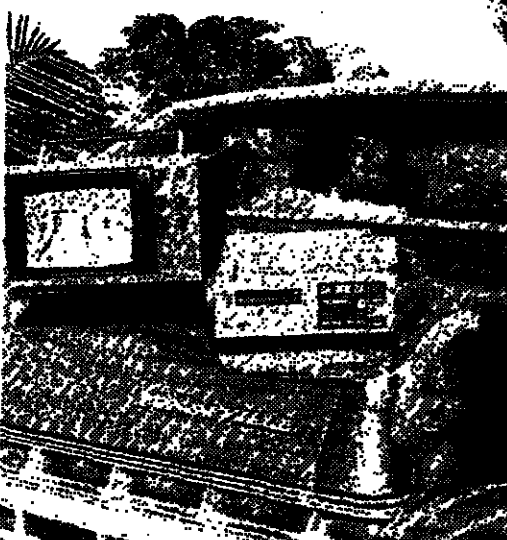
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India denies any plan to attack Pakistan's nuclear installations

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (AFP) — A Foreign Office spokesman here Tuesday described as "absolute rubbish" a *Washington Post* report Monday that India might mount a pre-emptive strike on Pakistan's nuclear installations.

In a statement, the spokesman said it was particularly irksome that the U.S. daily had chosen to publish its "unfounded" report almost on the eve of high-level Indo-Pakistani talks to improve relations Thursday and Friday this week. The statement followed a firm Foreign Office denial Monday which said the report was "a figment of imagination."

In Washington Monday, Indian Ambassador K.R. Narayanan also denied the report saying: "our policy is not to start any kind of conflict with Pakistan."

According to the *Post*, the Indian general strike targeted two installations: the "New Lars" plutonium factory in the Islamabad suburbs, and a factory for enriching

uranium, currently being built in the same region.

The paper said that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has rejected the bombing for fear of a Pakistani retaliation against India's nuclear installations. Pakistan recently bought U.S. F-16, the aircraft the Israelis used to bomb an Iraqi nuclear reactor in June, 1981.

In Washington, the United States government also scoffed at the report. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said an Indian attack on Pakistan would be inconsistent with the warming trend that could lead to a mutual non-aggression pact between the two countries.

Romberg refused further comment on the *Washington Post* story based on U.S. intelligence reports saying that India's military leaders proposed a pre-emptive strike against Pakistan's nuclear facilities to prevent Islamabad from developing a nuclear bomb. The *Post* story added that Indian officials

denied that the military had ever suggested such an option.

In Islamabad, Pakistani Foreign Minister Niaz Naik, who is awaited for high-level talks in New Delhi, Wednesday shied from commenting on the *Post* report. "We must examine these speculations with care before issuing the least comment," he told newsmen Tuesday. He also reminded newsmen that India had formally denied the report.

Naik is to fly to India Wednesday for talks aimed at improving relations between the two neighbors following a landmark visit by Pakistani President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq last month. During his visit, Naik is to initial documents establishing a joint commission as agreed by President Zia and Mrs. Gandhi during their Nov. 1 meeting.

Talks will also include examination of a Pakistani draft for a no-war pact and Indian proposals for a non-aggression, friendship and cooperation treaty, according to the Indian Foreign Office spokesman in New Delhi.

Polish detainees to be released

WARSAW, Dec. 21 (AFP) — Poland's martial law detainees may be home for Christmas, government spokesman Jerzy Urban announced Tuesday. Urban told a press conference he did not know how many persons were still detained — last Dec. 13 he said the figure was 200 — but he added: "I hope that all the internees will be home for Christmas."

Asked about those internees who will not be released because their status has been changed from internment to arrest, Urban merely said there were "a few persons" guilty of "grave crimes against the state." He did not know their names, he said.

Concerning the "financial irregularities" about which Lech Walesa was interrogated last week, Urban said it was a "routine investigation. The leader of the banned Solidarity movement had also failed to produce an income tax return, which was a crime, although under Polish law was not a cause for arrest."

Gandhi 'is best movie'

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP) — The New York film critics circle has chosen *Gandhi*, Richard Attenborough's film depicting the life of Indian leader Mohandas Gandhi, as the best movie of 1982.

Tootsie, starring Dustin Hoffman, was selected Monday as film in three major categories.

Ben Kingsley was selected as best actor for his powerful portrayal as Gandhi, the leader who preached non-violence in India's protracted struggle for freedom from British rule.

Meryl Streep won best actress for her role as a Polish immigrant in *Sophie's Choice*, a film based on William Styron's best-selling novel. Best director went to Sydney Pollack for *Tootsie*, in which Hoffman plays an unemployed actor who finds work and stardom while posing as a woman in a soap opera. The awards will be presented here on Jan. 30.

Kim trip not confirmed

SEOUL, Dec. 21 (AFP) — South Korean government officials Tuesday refused to confirm that dissident leader Kim Dae-Jung would leave for medical treatment in the United States Thursday.

Lee Hui-ho, wife of the opposition politician who was released from prison last week and who is now in a Seoul hospital, was reported earlier Tuesday to have said that Kim and his family would leave Seoul Thursday for the United States.

Kim, 57, who was sentenced to death on charges of sedition and later jailed for 20 years, could not be reached Tuesday at Seoul University hospital where he was taken last week from the prison.

Sino-Soviet tension eases

PEKING, Dec. 21 (R) — Tension along the Sino-Soviet frontier has further relaxed this year following Moscow's calls for détente with China, according to a rare official eyewitness account from the border available in Peking Tuesday.

It says that Soviet military exercises, once held regularly as a show of force by the Kremlin, have been held less frequently and minor day-to-day border problems have stood a better chance of being resolved in a reasonable manner through discussions.

The account is given in an article to be published in the forthcoming edition of the official magazine *Observation Post*, regarded as an authoritative mouthpiece of the party leadership, and printed earlier in a Shanghai evening paper which arrived in the capital Tuesday.

"Over the past six months or so, the border has seemed quieter than before, military exercises by the Soviet Army have been held less frequently, and disputes involving (each other's) foreign nationals have stood a better chance of being solved fairly reasonably," it said. The article was referring specifically to one sector, near Suifenhe, in east Manchuria, not far from the Soviet naval port of Vladivostok, but indicated this was the general situation.

It was necessary to wait and see what else the new Soviet leadership would do to improve Sino-Soviet relations before prog-

ress could be made, it added. Chinese leaders have said repeatedly that Moscow must first take concrete action toward removing three obstacles it says are blocking the way to an improvement.

They are the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow's support for Vietnam in Kampuchea, and more than 50 divisions along China's northern borders which Peking says constitute a major threat. "Recently, Soviet leaders have made several statements expressing hopes of normalizing their relations with China, but at the same time the Soviet Union maintains one million troops stationed on the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders," the article said.

Doctor sounds caution on 2nd artificial heart

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 21 (AP) — The surgeon who gave Barney Clark his artificial heart said Monday he would not want to perform a similar operation right away. "I don't want to do it again" until the data from Clark's experience is analyzed, said Dr. William DeVries.

He also said it's too soon to say the Dec. 7 surgery on the 61-year-old retired dentist can be called a success. "I believe deep down in the bottom of my heart that it will be," he added.

S.A. union leader's death ruled as suicide

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 21 (Agencies) — A magistrate ruled Tuesday that trade union leader Neil Aggett, who died earlier this year in detention, had committed suicide and no one could be held criminally responsible for his death.

"I cannot find beyond a reasonable doubt or the preponderance of probabilities...any unlawful or negligent action constituted the cause for Dr. Aggett's death," magistrate Pieter Kotze said.

Aggett, an organizer of black unions, was found hanged Feb. 4 in Johannesburg's main police station, the first white to die in detention under the white-minority government's wide-ranging security laws. At least 45 blacks have died in detention in the past 20 years.

"The death was not brought about by any act or omission involving or accounting to a criminal offense by any other person," Kotze said.

The decision was sharply criticized by Aggett's family and critics of the government's detention policies, who said Aggett was driven to suicide through physical and mental torture. The ruling was the same as in the controversial death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko in 1977, when a magistrate held no one criminally responsible for Biko's death from head injuries.

But unlike the Biko case, in which the magistrate's verdict took only three minutes to read, magistrate Kotze's decision covered more than three thousand pages and took more than a day and a half to read. Kotze had allowed former detainees to testify, which turned the inquest into a forum for allegations of widespread mistreatment and torture of detainees. But Kotze rejected the torture claims as unreliable when tested.

Aggett's father, Aubrey, 70, said, "I feel very, very strongly and I am very disappointed. I can't accept the verdict as true."

One person close to the family, who asked

not to be named, said the decision gave the police virtual immunity from prosecution for the mistreatment of political prisoners. He said, "there will never be as much evidence presented of wrongdoing as there was this time."

Helen Suzman, a leading member of the country's main white opposition party, said, "it went beyond what the police hoped for."

6 black prisoners released

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 21 (AP) — Six former leaders of black consciousness groups founded by Steve Biko have been released from prison after completing six-year terms for convictions under the country's anti-terrorism act, local newspapers reported Tuesday.

One of the six, Nkwenkwe Nkomo, said the six men still supported the struggle for black majority rule. He said the only event that had shaken them since their imprisonment was the death of Biko, who died Sept. 12, 1977 while in police custody.

Biko's death produced protests throughout this white-minority-ruled country and the world. Biko's family said he had died of injuries received during a beating by police, but an inquest ruled no one was responsible for the banned student leader's death.

The six, now in their 30s, were leaders of the banned South African Students' Organization and the banned Black People's Convention.

Biko was a witness in the two-year trial of the six. The judge ruled the men were not members of a revolutionary group, but had violated laws designed to maintain law and order by organizing illegal rallies and other acts.

The men were Nkomo, Saths Cooper, Dr. Aubrey Nchape, Mokoape, Mosina Lekota, Phandelani Nefolohodwe and Muntu Mayeza.

They got a total exoneration.

"I have never had any faith, really, in what the inquest would find," said Aggett's girlfriend, Dr. Piz Floyd, who is a former detainee and was a witness at the inquest. Aggett's family had said they had faith in the magistrate.

In reviewing her testimony, Kotze said, "we cannot ignore the fact she had a very close relationship with Dr. Aggett."

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'B' section

American families fight to keep killers in prison

By William Scoble

LOS ANGELES (LOS) — Charles Manson is not a model prisoner. California's infamous mass murderer, now 48, slices swastikas in his forehead, fights other inmates and tosses boiling coffee over guards. In 11 years of jail he has been disciplined 35 times, mostly for assault. So it was no surprise when, at a recent hearing in Vacaville Jail, near San Francisco, the shaggy leader of the cult that in 1969 shot and hacked to death eight complete strangers, including Roman Polanski's actress wife Sharon Tate, was denied parole.

However, the very suggestion that Manson and members of his so-called Family might have been let loose on them again has roused Californians to righteous fury. Mansonite appeals, on top of a string of other such parole pleas, including that of Robert Kennedy's assassin Sirhan Sirhan, have triggered a drive to keep "lifers" jailed literally for life.

In crime-obsessed California, which is something of a trend-setter in national law reform, the issue has become one of the hottest political potatoes of the day. Anger over Jerry Brown's many appointments of liberal, supposedly lenient judges was a key factor in the California governor's failure to win a seat in the U.S. Senate last month. In the face of an outcry for harsher, longer sentences and the early reactivation of San Quentin's gas chamber, liberal response has been distinctly muted.

"They're putting murderers back on the street to kill again," protests Mrs. Gwen Tate, 50, whose daughter Sharon was eight-and-a-half months pregnant when she was slaughtered. Last March supporters of former Manson cultist Leslie van Houten, 33, began petitioning for her freedom. Mrs. Tate, and allies in a group called "Parents of Murdered Children," distributed counter-petitions from her beauty salon. In two weeks, 10,000 signatures were mustered. Van Houten was denied parole.

Fifty "lifers" convicted of murder were released in California last year. The average term spent in jail by a killer is 12 years, and of more than 2,000 men and women serving life sentences, only two have been in prison more than 20 years. The objectors point to several murderers who killed again when set at liberty. Robert Massie, for instance, was set free in 1978 after serving 13 years for killing a woman in an armed robbery. A year later he was back in jail for murdering a San Francisco shopkeeper.

Last month a Los Angeles man with a 19-year record of kidnap and rape was arrested for the alleged murder of a 10-year-old. He was free on parole at the time, having served five years of a seven-year sentence. Other parolees have run foul of the law. Jimmy Lee Smith was paroled last February for his role in the kidnap and murder of two unarmed policemen, a case that dragged through the courts for seven years and inspired Joseph Wambaugh's best-selling book *The Onion Field*. Smith is now back in prison for dealing in heroin.

In 1972, California's death penalty law was struck down as unconstitutional, in time to save Manson, Smith and 100 others from the gas chamber. Although capital punishment was restored two years later by popular vote, the reprieved killers became eligible for parole after seven years. Among them was Sirhan Sirhan, who is now seeking release on grounds that he is rehabilitated and that, were he alive, the liberal Robert Kennedy would agree that poor Sirhan has suffered enough.

After 15 years behind bars Sirhan has in fact been given a release date — Sept. 1, 1984 — by the parole board. It acted unaware of his alleged threat to kill Sen. Edward Kennedy, or of letters sent from prison which have lately come to light. Authorities have been deluged with letters and petitions from citizens outraged at the idea of Kennedy's killer ever going free. Public outrage, a new factor in the parole equation, seems likely to block his release, as it has done in the precedent-setting case of William Fain, 36, who is doing life in San Quentin for the 1967 murder of a young student and the rape of two girls.

After a state psychiatrist concluded that Fain's potential for violence is now "below average," a parole board ordered his release last January. To keep Fain inside, the dead youth's family collected 62,500 signatures and the backing of four town councils. For the first time in U.S. legal history, a court ruled that "awareness of public hostility" is a legitimate reason for denying parole.

The Tates and other "surviving victims," as the "Parents of Murdered Children" call themselves, say that parole should, quite simply, be denied to any and all convicted murderers. "Let the killer out of his cell when the victim gets up from his grave," says Don Scott, an LA businessman whose son was killed in a hold-up. "Is the law telling us our children's lives are worth only seven years?"

To Dwight Blackstock, a Presbyterian minister who is campaigning for the release of Leslie van Houten, that attitude is "terribly mistaken." A group of relatives and friends called "Friends of Leslie" claims she is being unfairly treated because of the emotion surrounding the Manson case. People such as van Houten, Blackstock contends, have become political pawns in a vengeful time. Few other voices arguing for compassion are to be heard in a California afflicted with more than 3,000 murders a year.

A memorable concert by British pianist

By Alan Pimm Smith

JEDDAH — Completing his first Middle East concert tour, one of Britain's young pianists, Martin Roscoe, delighted a small but enthusiastic audience in Jeddah last Saturday with a recital of well-known works by Haydn, Chopin, Liszt and Beethoven.

From the opening bars of the Haydn sonata in C minor, Roscoe held the audience's full attention with the precision and rightness of his playing, his delicacy of touch and sense of naturalness in tempo and phrasing that channeled the stream of Haydn's music to perfection.

From the balanced but deeply moving quality of the Haydn, Roscoe turned to the familiar charms of Chopin's waltzes. If Haydn suggests cultivated landscapes and the ordered harmony of man and nature, Chopin conjures up images of elegant salons and the cultivated expression of exquisite sentiment.

Chopin's D flat major and C sharp minor waltzes belong in every amateur's album and all too often suffer the fate of being played for crudely exaggerated effect: the famous slow movement of the C sharp minor waltz, for example, Roscoe's interpretations, in contrast, though technically flawless, disappointed the listener somewhat and for the opposite reason. Dexterity was demonstrated in the well-known Minute Waltz and the expressiveness, so fine in the Haydn, was somewhat lacking in the C sharp minor.

However, Roscoe had convincingly adapted to Chopin in his performance of the passionate Ballade in G minor with its

intensely dramatic "a presto con fuoco" ending. Roscoe, who lacks nothing in technical ability, demonstrated both the power and finesse that the work demands.

The musical world of Michael Tippett was introduced after the interval with a performance of his sonata No. 2. Apart from a certain sense of frustrated talent and energy — an almost painful lack of confidence in the meaningful continuity of things — this collection of non-sequiturs offered little to engage the feelings. This was, of course, a quality of the music rather than of its performance.

Roscoe ended his recital with two grand works: Beethoven's Appassionata Sonata and, as a special request encore, Liszt's adaptation of Wagner's Tristan. To my ear the Beethoven, though very fine as a performance, suffered from undue resonance created by the acoustics of the hall. At times one sensed a certain holding back on the part of the performer in order to support the clarity that his technique afforded, and contrasts, that weren't lacking in the least in the more contained Haydn, now seemed less effective.

But whatever the technical reason for this, it hardly mattered with the massive effects of the Liszt — a tour de force of virtuoso playing — full of unbearably drawn out Wagnerian tensions, with the dykes eventually bursting in a ferociously hammered bass, and with the treble drifting at last to a vanishing point of spent ecstasy. As a player, Roscoe's style is to address himself to the music rather than to the audience, but this bravura demonstration lacked nothing in theatrical effect.



British pianist Martin Roscoe

Jean-Pierre Cot--liberal who broke Africa's rules

By Mark Doyle

LONDON, (LOS) — Jean-Pierre Cot, who resigned recently from the French government, made the mistake of thinking a country's conscience can extend beyond its own borders.

His resignation as minister for cooperation and development was symptomatic of a serious divergence between the French Socialist government's professed policy aims in Africa and the realities of dealing with an embarrassing colonial past.

As minister for "cooperation and development" in charge of a portfolio which had before his arrival been concerned just with "Cooperation", Cot thought France's "pragmatic" relationship with its former colonies could be transformed by the small matter of a Socialist president at the Elysee.

But powerful political and economic interests in Paris and among the power elite of Africa's French-speaking capitals were upset at Cot's insistence on exporting his Socialist ideas.

Not only did the young minister advocate "appropriate" development policies — food production, not color TV stations — he also concerned himself with human rights, a sure sign of not understanding the rules of the Franco-African game.

France has stronger and more enduring relations with her former colonies in Africa than any other European country. When Cot



Jean-Pierre Cot

took up his post 18 months ago he said he would "decolonize" those relationships, which were characterized by some African countries having no other role in the French view than that of *chasse garde* for French exporters and literal *chasse garde* for former President Giscard's sporting delight.

At least 300,000 jobs in France depend directly on trade with the undeveloped world, mainly Africa. Thousands of other French citizens work in Francophone Africa

as highly paid "cooperants": engineers, economists and businessmen.

Paris says the role of these *cooperants* is to advise on the development of what are some of the poorest countries in the world. Critics say the *cooperants*' main role is to ensure French culture remains dominant and to allocate fat contracts to French companies.

Jean-Pierre Cot was not wholly naive: he saw some of the mutual benefits of such a relationship, and indeed sold to the electorate an increase in France's development "aid" by telling voters their "charity" would soon return home.

But Cot would not, in his words, sell "no matter what to no matter whom". He was against, for example, a recent contract to supply color TV technology to Burundi, an impoverished and landlocked country of Central Africa.

By questioning the "appropriateness" of certain development projects Cot was tacitly criticizing the *cooperants*: whose interests, he asked, are they serving?

A pointer to the answer is that, in 1980, repatriated profits of companies and salaries of French nationals working in Ivory Coast added up to more than France's entire development aid for Africa that year. For Cot to have stepped on the toes of *cooperants* was bad enough, but to bring up the issue of human rights was the last straw.

Cot once said he never traveled to a coun-

try without first consulting his copy of the Amnesty International Yearbook. This made him unpopular with some African leaders and an embarrassment to President Mitterrand.

In July this year President Sekou Toure of Guinea was welcomed with full honors to Paris. Sekou Toure has been asked by Amnesty International to account for 69 persons who have "disappeared". Sekou Toure's regime is widely acknowledged to be repressive. But Mitterrand shook his hand for "reasons of state", which are in Francophone Africa sometimes indistinguishable from naked commercial interests.

In August President Mitterrand went to Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, for the annual Franco-African summit, without apparently questioning President Mobutu's attitudes to basic freedoms or justice. President Mobutu is another African President who will brook no political opposition in his country and who ruthlessly stamps it out when it surfaces.

Both visits reportedly infuriated Cot, taking place as they seemingly did without so much as a blush from President Mitterrand, who since coming to power has seen Africa as a place for realism rather than ideals.

Jean-Pierre Cot, an academic, found the strains of being one of the principle salesmen for France's Africa policy too much to bear. Like many liberals before him, he has withered in the hot African sun.

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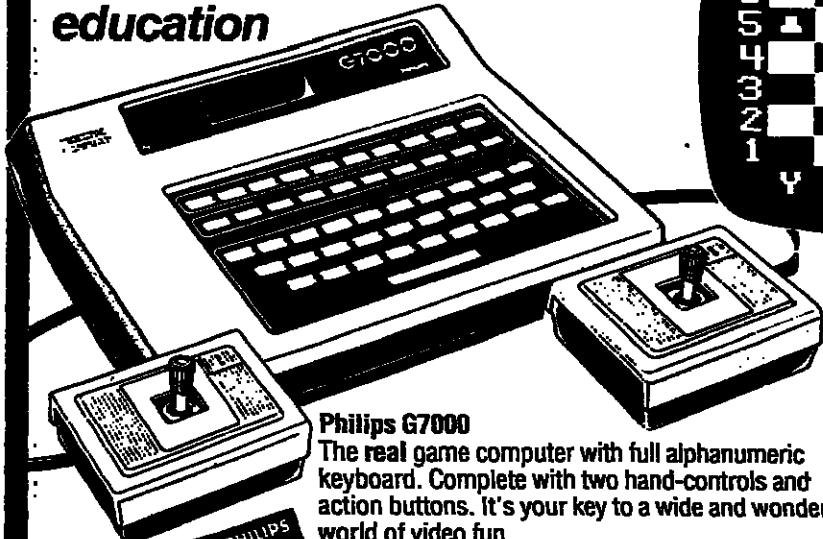
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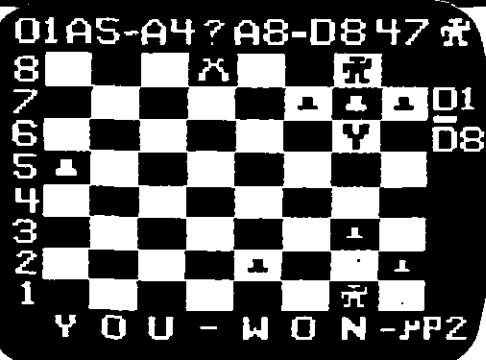
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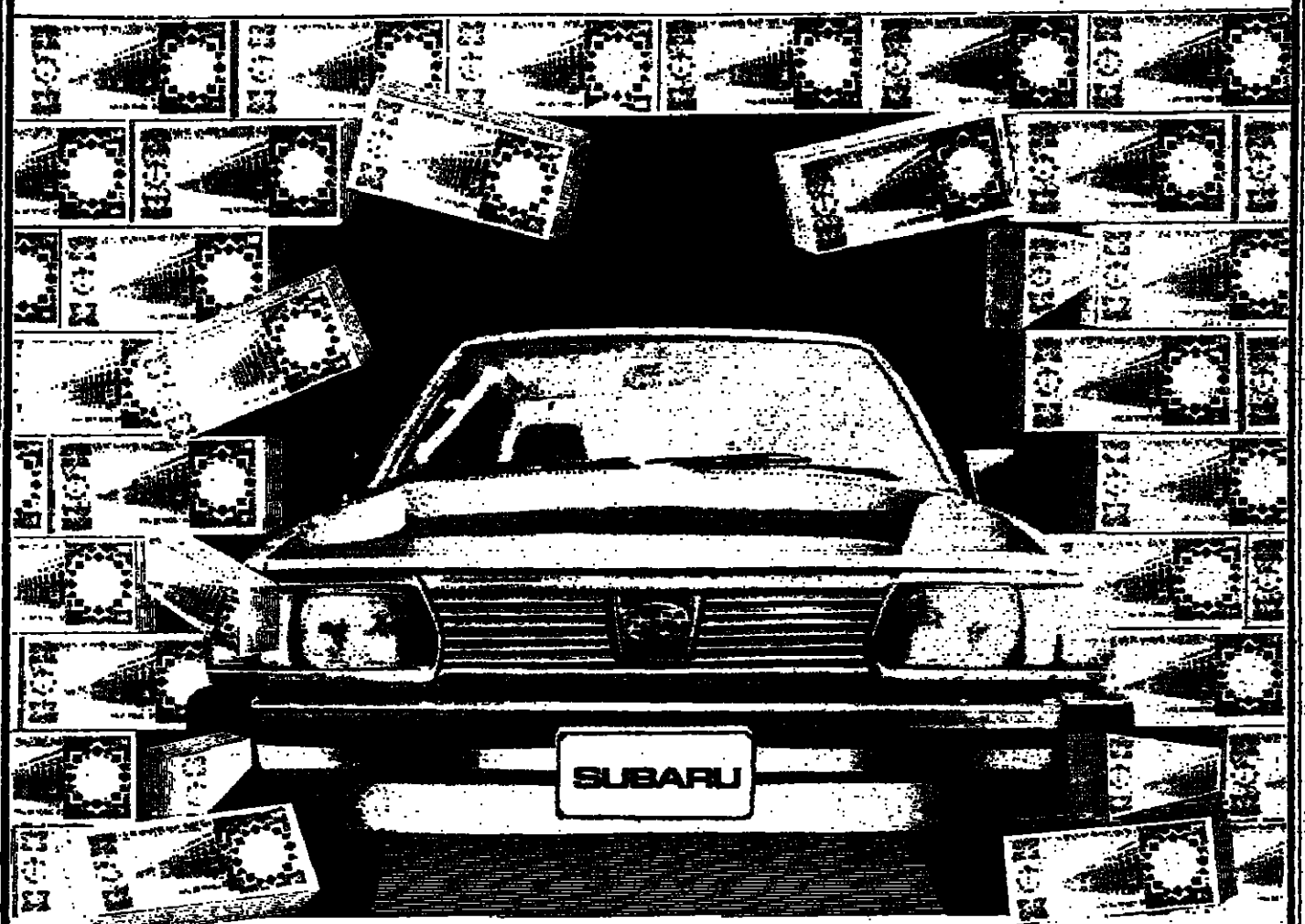
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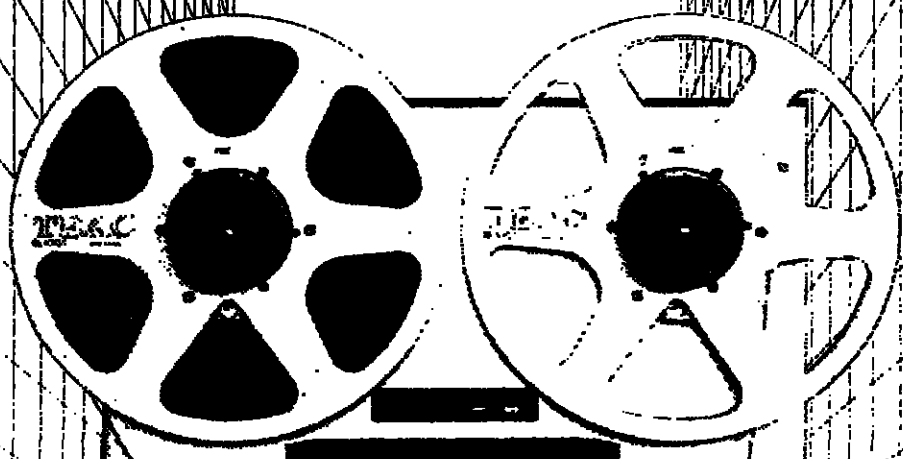
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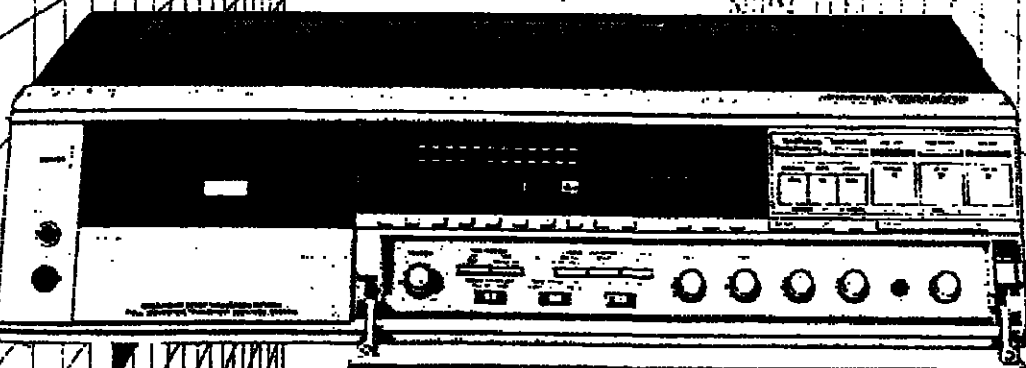
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Despite limited funds

Pakistani scientists deliver the goods

By Muhammad Ziauddin

ISLAMABAD (Depthnews) — Far away from the glare of publicity, a handful of Pakistani scientists with a shoe-string budget and next to nothing by way of equipment are trying to develop a whole range of local technologies.

From mini-hydro power stations to dung energy and fertilizer, the Appropriate Technology Development Organization (ATDO) is proving its contribution to national development restricted by lack of funds and modern technologies.

In the early '70s, when the fad of appropriate technology caught the imagination of Third World countries, it was seen as a quick and cheap way to national development through local technologies. Pakistan also joined the bandwagon and created the ATDO with a lot of fanfare.

When the dust settled down, and "miracle technologies" did not materialize, the ATDO was relegated to a low position. By 1980, it was decided in principle to close down the organization. It was allowed to exist only after the press created a howl, and ATDO officials promptly pointed its worth in development. But the resources made available to it were hardly enough to finance its existence.

Still, the organization plodded on. It has achieved successes in energy development, for instance, which if properly promoted could take care of at least 30 percent of the energy requirement in rural Pakistan. For one, the ATDO has brought the technologies

of the biogas and mini-hydro power station within reach of rural areas.

The biogas plant it has developed costs about 3,500 rupees (\$290) for construction, with annual operating expenses running to about 658 rupees (\$55). The plant is designed to generate gas worth about 2,036 rupees (\$168) in terms of kerosene costs. It also produces fertilizer worth 159 rupees (\$13). The net gain per year is 1,537 rupees (\$127), with investment supposedly recovered within two to three years. The plant's life span is about 20 years, with a total yearly gas generation capacity of about 1,096 cubic meters.

Cow-dung, the main input of the biogas plant, is easily available from about an estimated 26 million cattle and buffaloes in the country. About 18 million heads are in herds of three and above (the number of cattle required to feed the plant). It is estimated that from the 18 million heads, dung dropping of about 180 million kilograms could be collected. Assuming a 50 percent collectability, dung available for biogas generation will be around 90 million kg.

This amount of dung dropping is estimated to be capable of producing 3.33 million cubic meters of gas, or about 1.215 million cubic meters per year. Using the dung of 18 million cattle at 50 percent collectability, the biogas technology can turn out 1.215 million cubic meters of gas, valued at 2,260 million rupees (\$187 million) every year. This can go some way to reduce the country's need for imported kerosene oil for cooking and lighting.

The fertilizer produced by dung dropping is valued at 170,000 rupees (\$14,000) at the rate of 4,500 rupees (\$372) per nitrogen ton. The total economic value of fuel and additional fertilizers adds up to 2,437 million rupees (\$201 million) annually.

The ATDO is now engaged in developing a more economical design which can also function in regions of extreme cold. The design is being prepared with used tubings. If it is perfected, the cost of plant construction is likely to come down to 1,300 rupees (\$107) although with a significant curtailment in its life span. The experiments so far carried out show that the amended design enables the plant to produce more gas and becomes operational earlier than the plants already in use.

The ATDO has also taken in hand the promotion and development of mini-hydro power stations. So far, it has established about 39 units of 10 to 20 kilowatts. Some 25 more units are reportedly under construction while about 35 new sites have been identified for future mini-hydro power stations. A number of waterfalls can be used to drive turbines, the technology only requiring an imported generator. (A generator which could be fabricated locally is being developed).

Each mini hydro power station of five KW costs about 27,000 rupees (\$2,230) carrying a subsidy of 20 percent (actually the 50 percent cost of an imported generator). When the ATDO generator is perfected, even this imported component would be replaced by locally made ones.

The ATDO is also trying to harness the various streams that flow at a very high speed. The canal falls in the Punjab and Sind are also said to possess hydro power potential. The ATDO is reportedly engaged in developing proper water wheels and hydraulic ramps together with the various engineering universities in the country.

The ATDO is also concerned with running of public transport vehicles on gas. At present, compressed gas comes in imported cylinders carrying a pressure of 2,000 pounds and above. The ATDO has experimented with a gas cylinder carrying 100 pounds of pressure which is said to have proved good for a run of about 30 miles.

It has placed orders for the fabrication of 100 pound pressure cylinders with a Karachi company which will comply with Australian safety standards. These cylinders will be fitted on the roofs of city buses while refueling stations will be established on various routes.

To narrow the expanding gap between the growing demand and diminishing availability of firewood and timber, the ATDO has begun experimental cultivation of "super trees" which reportedly take only six years to attain full growth. The seeds of the "super trees" (ipil-ipil-K-8) imported from Philippines three years back are now sown on plots of four acres each in Sukkur, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thatta in Sind Province. The ipil-ipil trees reportedly produce per hectare of timber about 88 cubic meter and 20 tons a year of green foliage for animal feed after only six years.

According to official estimates, Pakistan is likely to face a production and demand gap of 29 million cubic feet of timber and 813 million cubic feet of firewood by the end of 1983. At the moment, the country has a forest area of about 7.3 million acres which is about 3.7 percent of the total land area.

The rate of afforestation is said to be 30,000 acres annually and timber production is about 4-5 cubic feet per acre. It has been estimated that with the coverage of 60,000 acres per year in future afforestation programs, the productive forest area will increase by only about 0.03 percent.

Pakistan now imports wood worth more than 800 million rupees (\$66 million) annually. The firewood gap is being partly met from other sources such as natural gas, kerosene oil, agricultural refuse and cow-dung. If the ipil-ipil experiment succeeds, a major portion of the resources would be available for more important needs and a significant amount of foreign exchange now being spent on the import of timber could be saved.

Those who have been watching the ipil-ipil experiment believe that once it has proved its worth, it will attract the attention of the corporate sector in a big way.

Another Look

Giving up cigarettes

By Robert Yoskum

The day I decided to give up cigarettes (not the day I *did* give up cigarettes; that came many years later) was just like any other day on the Paris edition of the New York *Herald Tribune*.

The 10:15 p.m. deadline was looming. Typewriters were picking up speed. Copy editors' pencils were ruthlessly evaporating our perfect prose. Horseplay had ceased. And the crepuscular carcinogenic air was heavy with smoke from the cigarettes of many nations.

"*Mon Dieu, but l'atmosphère est très épaisse soir!*" I exclaimed to no one in particular. Then I noticed that I was enclosed on two sides by walls of smoke coming from my own cigarettes — five of them — one on each side of my typewriter table and three more burning into the large desk on my right.

I was reminded of this scene when I read about the Sixth Great American Smokeout, which the American Cancer Society sponsors annually in an effort to get smokers to stop. This column is cannily timed to encourage those who did give up to hang in there. If I can quit anyone can.

We didn't suspect back then, about three decades ago, that we were inhaling deadly carcinogens. But I did sense that the irritation being signaled to my brain each night from my pharynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs was (a) potentially harmful, and (b) related to the two packs of cigarettes I smoked each day.

"I'll taper off," I told myself. "I'm compulsive smoker. I am also busy and unusually sensitive. My system might not be able to stand the shock of sudden abstinence."

So I tried eliminating one cigarette a day. After ten days or so, having cut my consumption by one-quarter, I decided that the pace I had set was too fast. I would cut back by one cigarette every third day. That schedule also broke down.

Months later I was still devising new formulas: I tried smoking one cigarette an hour. I tried smoking only after meals, while working, and during social events. I tried making pacts with friends. I even tried smoking French cigarettes, which, legend had it, were made of shredded horse harnesses, dehydrated Camembert cheese rinds, used subway tickets, factory sweepings, and worse.

Months merged into years. I was still puffing away. By now the bad news about smoking was pouring in. The gentle nudges of yore

from my senses had become pokes in the ribs from medical researchers.

At a certain point I decided that the only way to quit was to quit. I would eschew tobacco completely. No more tapering off. So I gave up. Then I gave up again. And again. And again. I would work into conversations Mark Twain's much-used quote about how easy it was to give up smoking: "I ought to know because I've done it a thousand times." Then I would laugh a hollow laugh — and cough.

The problem was finding the right time to quit. Each right time turned out to be wrong. I gave up cigarettes at the beginning of vacations, for example, on the theory that my delicate system would have a quiet period in which to adjust to withdrawal. But soon, often after the first dinner, I would decide that the vacation was being ruined by my efforts to give up smoking.

And at that moment — as I was lighting up a cigarette only a few hours into the vacation — I would actually convince myself that the best time to quit was at the end of the vacation when I was back in the old routine.

Having admitted this much, I might as well go on to share more shameful signs of weakness. During times when I actually quit smoking for a few days I would light other people's cigarettes, taking a puff or two in the process. Or I would sneak off to the bathroom for a quick smoke, fearful that family or friends wouldn't understand my need for just one more cigarette to get me over the hump.

Finally, though, about ten years after that scene in the Paris *Tribune*, I made it. How? Well, someone told me to put an empty cigarette holder in my mouth whenever I felt the need to smoke, and suck on it. I did, and it worked. I "ate" (i.e., chewed up) three holders before I ceased to need them as pacifiers, but from then on not another cigarette touched my lips.

Those of you who are still smoking will want to know whether the rewards of abstinence were worth the agonies of quitting. Absolutely — in part because I will live 8.3 years longer than you will, in part because I saved some \$15,000 in cigarettes I didn't buy, in part because I no longer feel slave to a roll of burning leaves, but in no small part because the agonies of *not* quitting over a period of ten years were far more painful than the few weeks of discomfort that followed my final puff.

CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF BREAST CANCER

STOP KILLING YOURSELF

By Peter J.

Steinbrook

M.D., F.A.C.P.

Dear Dr. Steinbrook: I'm one of the young ones with breast cancer. At the age of 38, I'm still proud of my figure. I hate to think of having to lose my entire breast. My doctor agrees that I don't have to undergo mastectomy. He says that conservative treatment may be as effective. The cancer was discovered early, he says, and treatment with X-rays following removal of the tumor is now an accepted form of treatment. What do you think of this type of therapy? — Mrs. L.

Dear Mrs. L.: What's important is to remove as much of the tumor as possible. Localized excision of the tumor and radiotherapy, rather than mastectomy, may benefit from mammography before and after tumor removal. In a recent study by Warren B. Gelfer, M.D., and associates reported in *Radiology* (1/82), at least one-third of the mammograms yielded useful information: whether or not to remove more tumor before going ahead with radiation therapy. They concluded: "Since the combination of tumor removal and primary radiation therapy is emerging as an alternative to more radical surgery for treatment of early breast carcinoma, the value and limitations of mammography in this form of therapy should be recognized." Your own doctor's judgment, Mrs. L., will determine whether or not you need mammography.

MEDICAL LETTERS

(Replies to and from readers)

Dear Dr. Steinbrook: I've rarely suffered from headaches. Lately,

I've been having migraine-type head pain. Could they be due to something in my diet? For the past few months, I've gotten into the habit of taking cheddar cheese with coffee instead of a sweet dessert. Could this be the reason? — Mr. M.

Dear Mr. M.: Try being a medical detective. A simple clue would be to delete cheeses with tyramine from your diet. If the headaches disappear, you have your answer. But diagnosis is not so simple. There may be other common reasons for headaches: milk, eggs, chocolate, corn. Also avoid wines. An overlooked pickled herring may be the culprit.

Dear Dr. Steinbrook: I've recently had my 50th birthday. My doctor, unlike many others, is willing to prescribe estrogens. He realizes there may be a threat of heart attack, but he feels the greater danger is my getting osteoporosis. Which is the lesser of the two evils? — Mrs. F.

Dear Mrs. F.: More doctors are beginning to realize that osteoporosis is a threat that must be considered. One estimate is that postmenopausal osteoporosis affects 25-50 percent of older postmenopausal women. And 80 percent of all hip fractures are associated with this disease. Bone loss comes about the time of menopause. Estrogen therapy reverses the calcium phosphate balance. This lessens the likelihood of fractures. To guard against heart attack, check on blood pressure. No smoking. No overeating.

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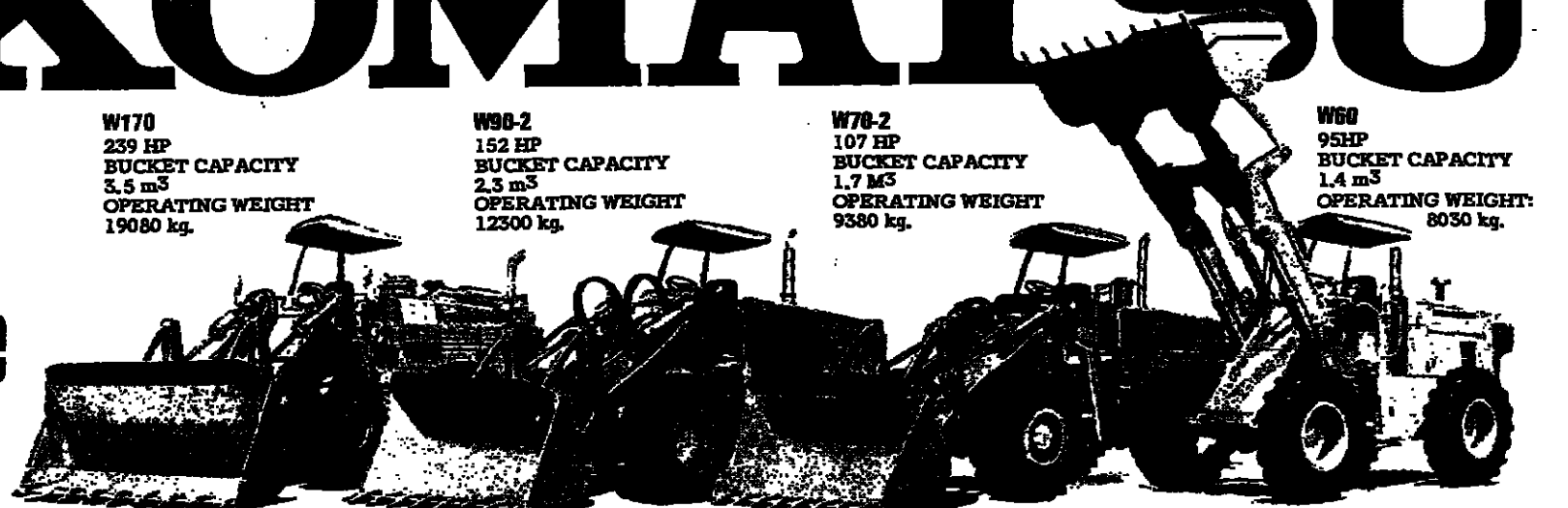
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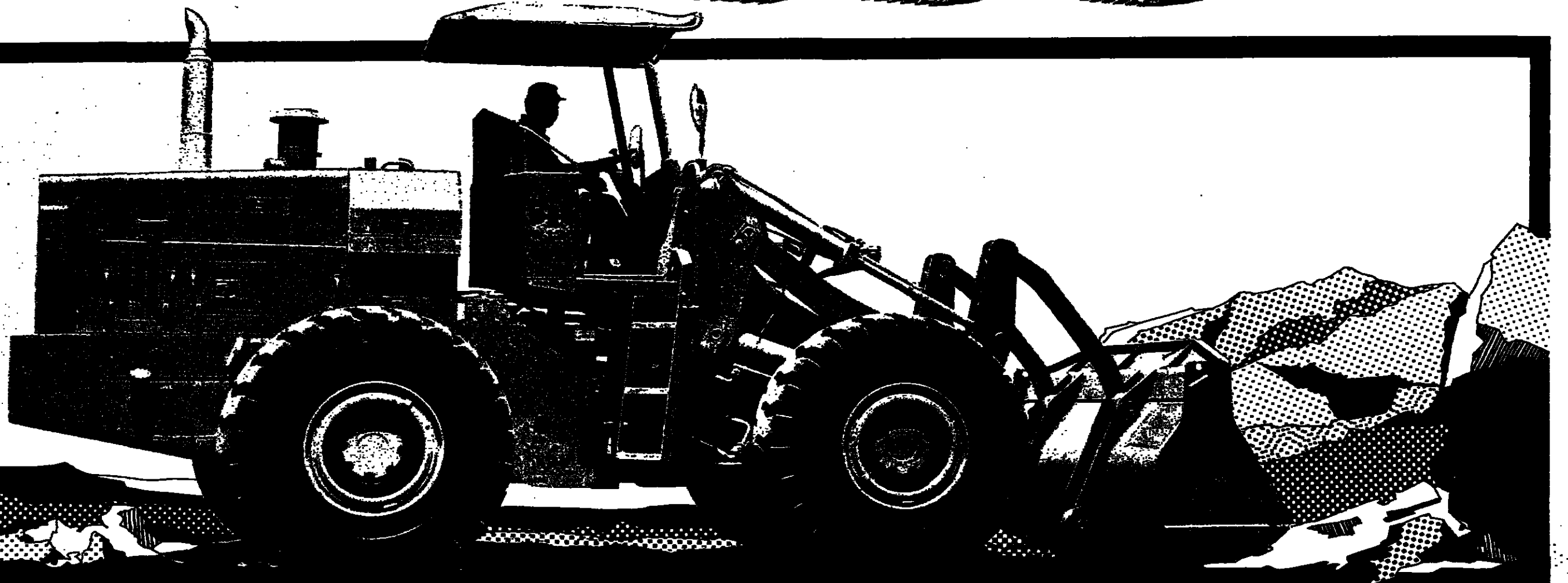
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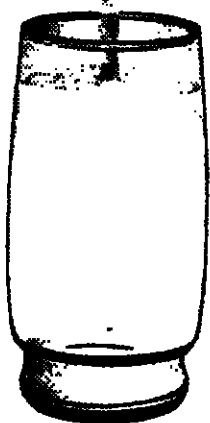
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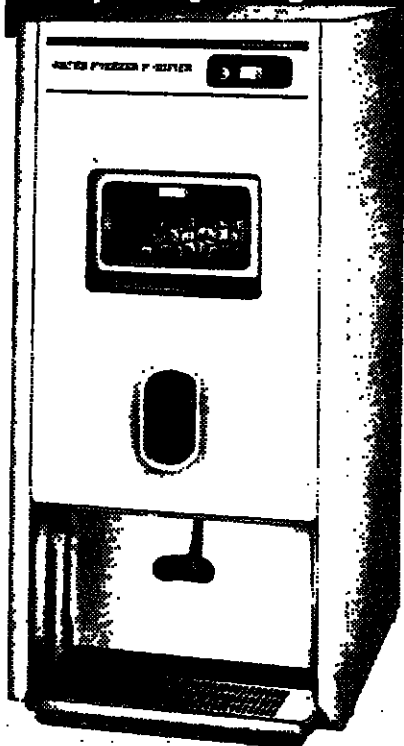


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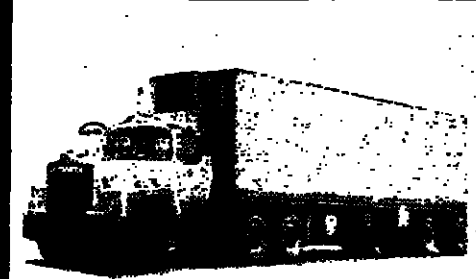
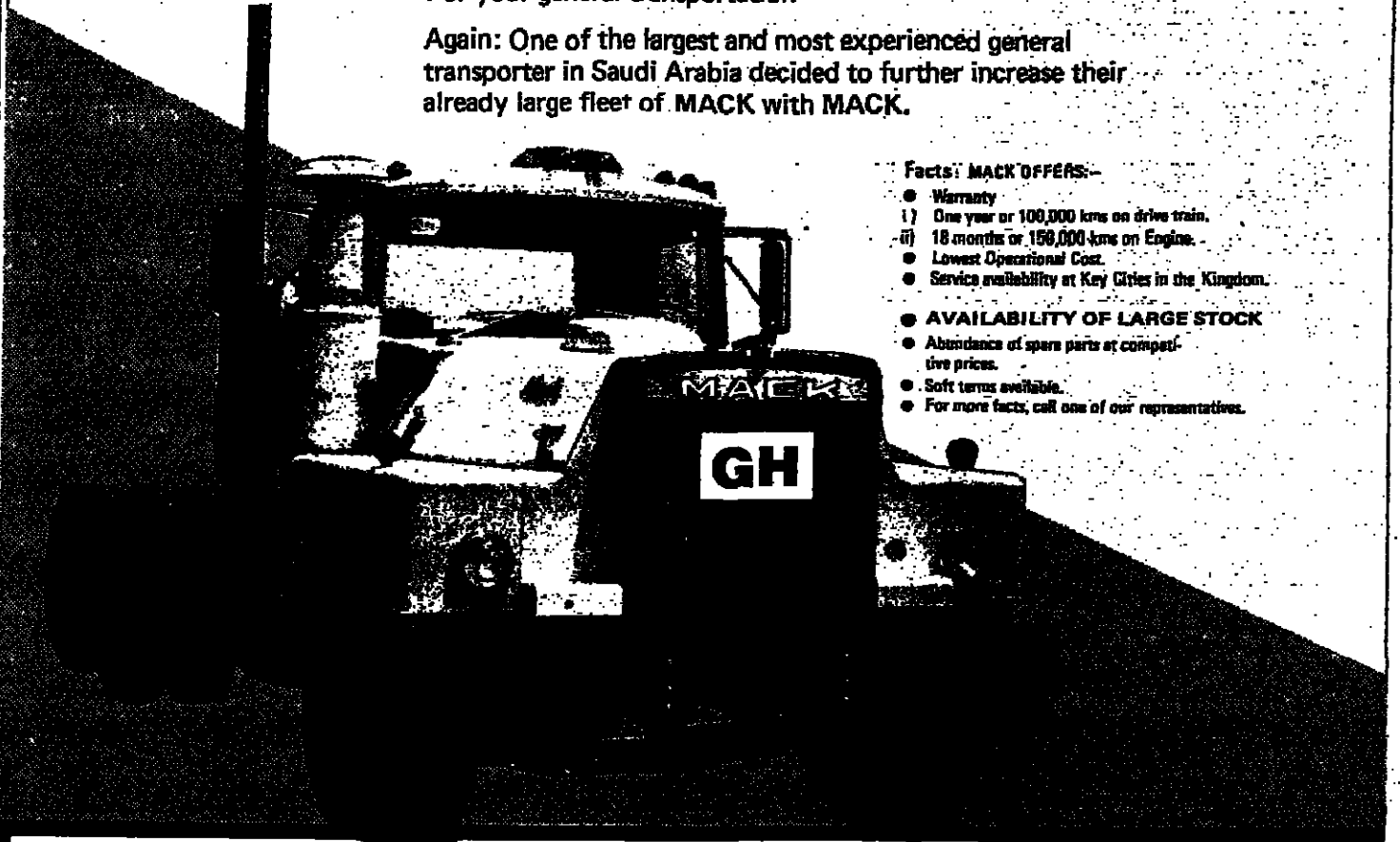
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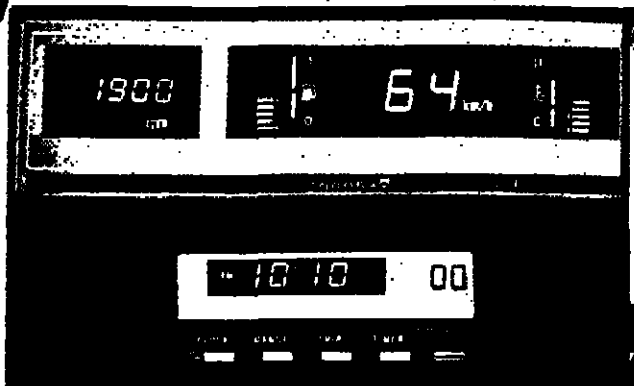
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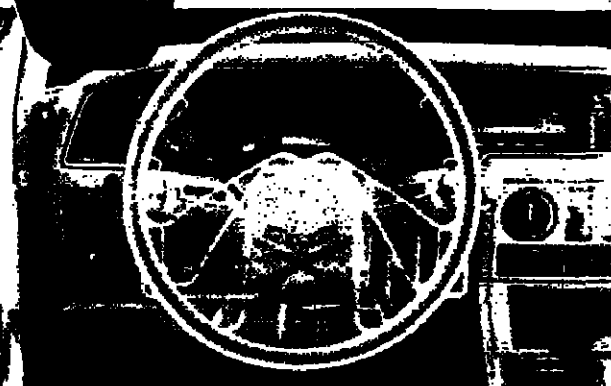
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Manufacturing surge in Third World

Solar cells popular in energy-short world

By Christopher Flavin

WASHINGTON (Depthnews) — The big news about the photovoltaics industry in the early 1980s is that it is prospering despite a worldwide recession which has pushed many long-established industries to the brink of insolvency.

Solar cells production has expanded nearly fourfold during a three-year period when the world economy's annual growth rate was just one percent. The explosive growth is virtually guaranteed for the next three to five years. By 1985, the photovoltaics industry could easily be producing five times as many solar cells as it does now.

Today, the industry attracts ever larger investments, and sales have grown steadily to between \$100 million and \$200 million a year. The West and Japan spend about \$150 million each year on photovoltaics. Worldwide production has recently grown at a rate of nearly 50 percent annually and could easily expand fivefold by 1990.

The yearly output of photovoltaics has grown from a few hundred kilowatts of peak power in 1976 to about 8,000 kilowatts (8 megawatts) in 1982. Altogether the solar cells made in 1982 could provide enough power for about 2,000 typical modern houses. If only solar cell technology received the kind of intense attention in the 1950s that nuclear power was given, photovoltaic systems would have by now become a common sight on rooftops.

The United States clearly dominates, with four-fifths of the world market and a research lead of at least several years in most fields. Of the 25 established solar cell manufacturers, 14 are in the U.S.; three in Japan, two in West Germany, two in France and one each in India, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland. Total investment has reached close to \$500 million annually.

The largest source of new capital in photovoltaics in recent years has been the oil industry.

Photovoltaics considered ultimate energy technology

WASHINGTON (Depthnews) — Solar photovoltaic cells have been called the ultimate energy technology. Even the most advanced nuclear power plants are clumsy and inefficient by comparison. Photovoltaic energy conversion is fundamentally different from other forms of electricity generation. In fact, it more closely resembles photosynthesis, the biochemical process that forms the energy basis of life on earth.

Solar cells convert sunlight (the world's most abundant and widespread renewable energy source) into electricity. Sunlight interacts only with the electrons in the cell and does not alter the material itself so solar cells can last indefinitely. Unlike wind turbine, diesel engine or nuclear power plant photovoltaic systems have no wear and tear problem.

Although research and development still form much of the solar cell industry, practical use of the technology is growing rapidly. About a third of solar electric systems are used at remote communications installations. About 20 percent provide power for water pumping, and another 15 percent are used at isolated houses. The remaining cells meet needs ranging from electrical rust protection of bridges to the lighting of fire lookouts and aviation beacons.

Extremely reliable in extraordinarily harsh conditions, solar cells work in space in a vacuum at extremely high and low temperatures while constantly exposed to intense radiation. They have been installed in communications systems on the frozen tundra, in fire lookouts atop high peaks, and with water pumps in parched deserts. In fact, the first photovoltaic system sent into space operated without interruption for eight years.

Although the current market for solar cells

is limited, remote-site uses are surprisingly numerous and diverse. Portable solar cell modules, are popular on boats and train cabooses. Remote mountain cabins and scientific research stations are beginning to rely on photovoltaics rather than diesel generators. A market for photovoltaics to power microwave repeaters and other communications installations is growing fast. Additional future uses can be found at remote military installations, amounting to 100 megawatts of solar cells each year in the United States alone, according to one study.

One interesting new use for photovoltaics is the hand-held solar calculator, a device pioneered by Japanese companies, using a tiny photovoltaic array that generates only a few thousandths of a watt. Japan is also developing similar devices like watches, toys and small battery charges for remote areas.

One of the more ambitious plans for photovoltaics is to provide electricity for Third World villages. Architects and engineers in the U.S. and Japan have already begun designing solar electric buildings. Small-scale uses that are already economical include refrigerators for perishable food and medicines, communications systems, light water pumps, mills and television sets.

As early as 1839, French scientist Henri Becquerel discovered the "photo-electric effect" — light falling on certain materials could cause a spark of electricity. Twentieth century physics, including the work of Albert Einstein, revealed that tiny "photons," or particles of light, can strike the electrons surrounding atoms, causing a free stream of electrons — the basis of electricity.

In early 1954, scientists at Bell Laboratories in the U.S. were trying to find a practical way to generate electricity for telephone systems in rural areas without electricity. They accidentally discovered that crystalline silicon produced electricity when exposed to sunlight. Not only did silicon convert 8 percent of sunlight into electricity, it is the world's second most abundant element, composing 28 percent of the earth's crust.

Silicon cells developed in the 1950s were very expensive (about \$1 million per kilowatt) while oil cost less than \$2 a barrel and the price of electricity was falling. Moreover, 1954 was the same year that construction started on the world's first commercial nuclear reactor. It was the space program, however, that rescued photovoltaics from the technological scrap heap. An ideal source of lightweight, long-lasting power solar cells now find application in virtually all satellites, including those for defense as well as scientific research.

Major advances have been made in solar cell technology in the last decade, boosting efficiency of commercial photovoltaic arrays by 10 percent and higher while improving reliability.

The current cost of photovoltaics is high for a number of reasons: expensive materials, energy-intensive processing, large labor requirements (including the meticulous hand-assembly of cells) and extensive supporting equipment like the structure, wiring and battery storage.

One way to reduce costs is to develop inexpensive automated methods of making single-crystal silicon cells — the dominant technology since the mid-1950s. Another is to develop any of several alternative solar cells. The main challenge is to get acceptable efficiencies of at least 8-10 percent using solar cell materials without the inherently good properties of crystalline silicon. A third strategy is to design systems that greatly concentrate sunlight and so lower the cost of photovoltaic electricity, even with today's expensive solar cells.

When sunlight hits a solar array the silicon electrons leave their atomic "shells" and, because of the electronic pattern of the photovoltaic device, electrons flow through wires that join the sides of the cells. This electricity can be used directly or be stored in a battery.

many developing countries within a few years. Third World governments and international aid agencies, however, must help introduce solar electric systems if they are to be widely used. Most important is financing for poorer areas of the Third World.

By the late 1980s, centralized photovoltaic power stations should become conventional generating technologies in many regions, and power utilities will lead the way in introducing solar electricity. By the early 1990s, rooftop solar electric systems should begin to catch on around the world. By the end of the century, there will likely be between 10,000 and 20,000 megawatts of solar cells installed.

Solar power systems will continue to grow fast after the year 2000, eventually supplying between 20 and 30 percent of the world's power. Yet the widespread use of solar cells depends on meeting one major challenge: cost reduction.

A bona fide market for solar electric houses should emerge when photovoltaic array prices fall to \$2-3 per watt — about one-fourth of the current level. This should happen by the early 1990s at the latest. At this price range a 3-5 kilowatt system providing 70 percent of a household's electricity needs could be installed for between \$10,000 and \$25,000.

At first the market will be dominated by wealthier native manufacturers, but as prices fall below \$2 per watt, solar electric homes will be generating electricity at a price competitive with utility generated power. At that point, likely by the mid-1990s, solar electric system will probably cost about \$8 per watt and the market will be growing explosively.

Photovoltaics has so far followed a remarkable cost curve, with prices falling by an average of more than 50 percent every five years. Recently, average solar array prices have plummeted from \$20 per peak watt in 1977 to about \$9 in 1982. But at today's prices, a photovoltaic system just large enough to power a 100-watt light bulb would

cost at least \$1,500. More cost reduction is obviously needed.

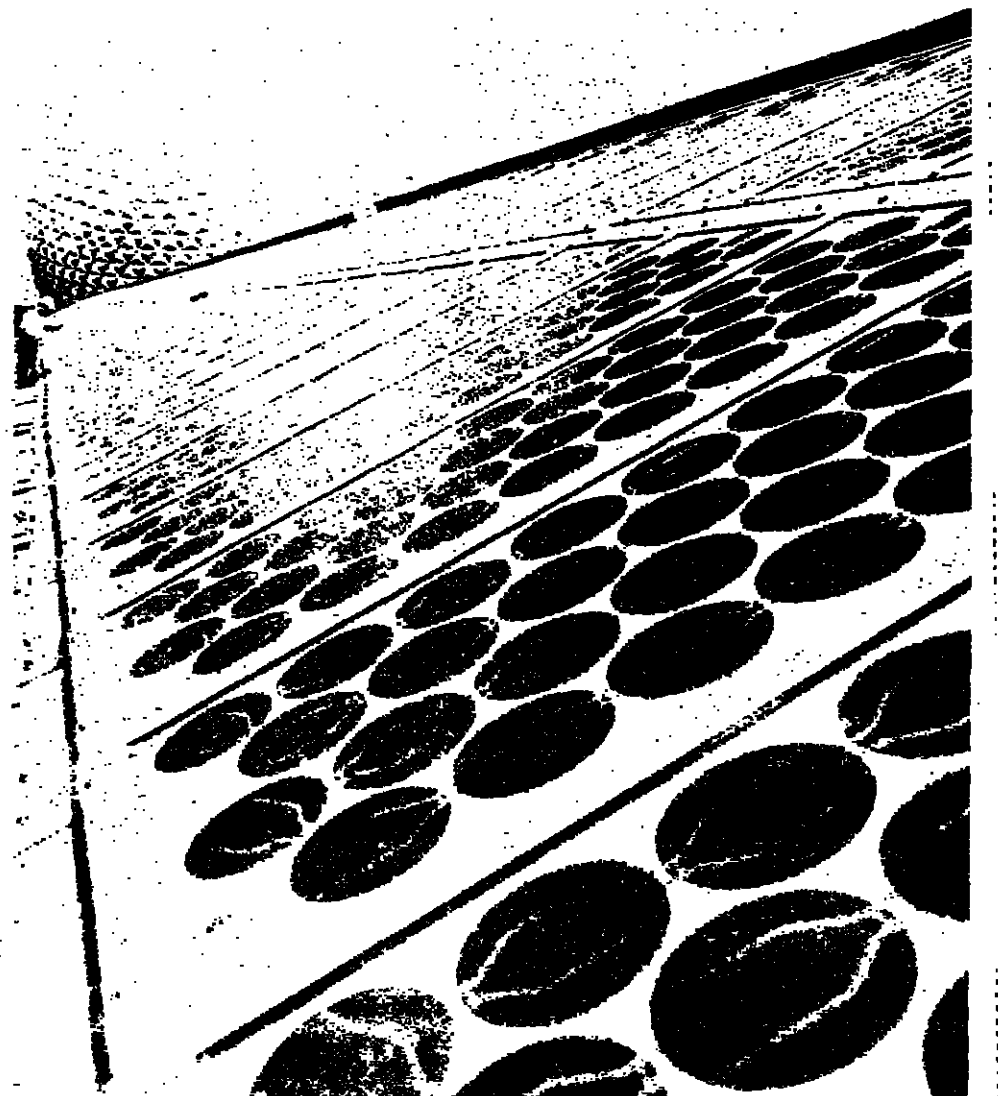
The cost of several other components of a photovoltaic system must also be reduced, including electrical wiring, power conditioning, control devices, battery storage, support equipment, site preparation and installation. A full solar electric system today costs between \$18 and \$25 per watt and sometimes more. By the early 1990s, the components could account for as much as 80 percent of the total cost.

Photovoltaics is a proven technology with an impressive record of reliability. It is also a world of high technology laboratories, secret plans, patents and weekly rumors of the "latest breakthrough". The industry is diverse, with small firms of a dozen employees competing alongside electronics conglomerates and oil companies that have gained their position by gobbling up small firms.

Yet the promise of photovoltaics has attracted a wide range of supporters: back-to-nature homesteaders, environmentalists, politicians of all stripes and hardened businessmen. Increasingly, photovoltaics is a world of big business, with oil companies contributing a stable share of the nearly \$500 million now invested worldwide each year.

Photovoltaic systems cause fewer environmental problems in sharp contrast to coal and nuclear power, the most rapidly growing electricity sources today. Each of these poses environmental risks on an unprecedented global scale.

Solar cells over the next few decades could bring electricity to over a billion people for whom there is no other power source. Photovoltaics can also become the basis of small-scale industrialization in small towns and rural areas all over the world. But nothing illustrates the true value of photovoltaics more strikingly than the improved health of a Sri Lankan fisherman who can refrigerate his fish catch for consumption during the off-season.



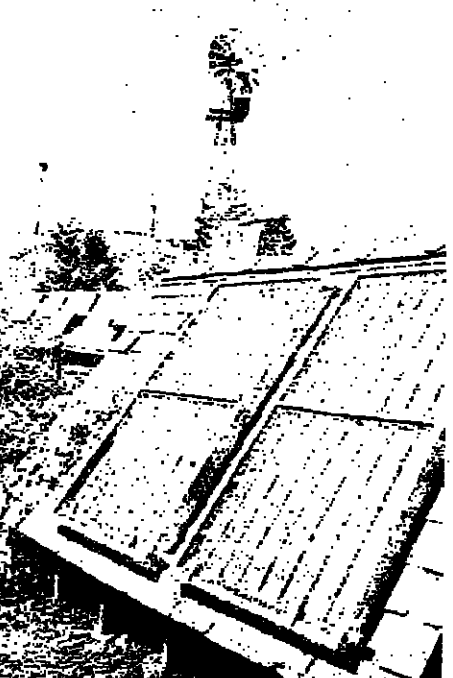
SUN COLLECTOR: Mounted on the roof of an exhibition called the Universe of Energy in Florida, this solar system, using 80,000 circular cells, produces 70,000 watts. The array of silicon cells is sufficient to power 15 single homes and is said to be one of the most advanced systems of its kind. In the background is the EPCOT Center geosphere.

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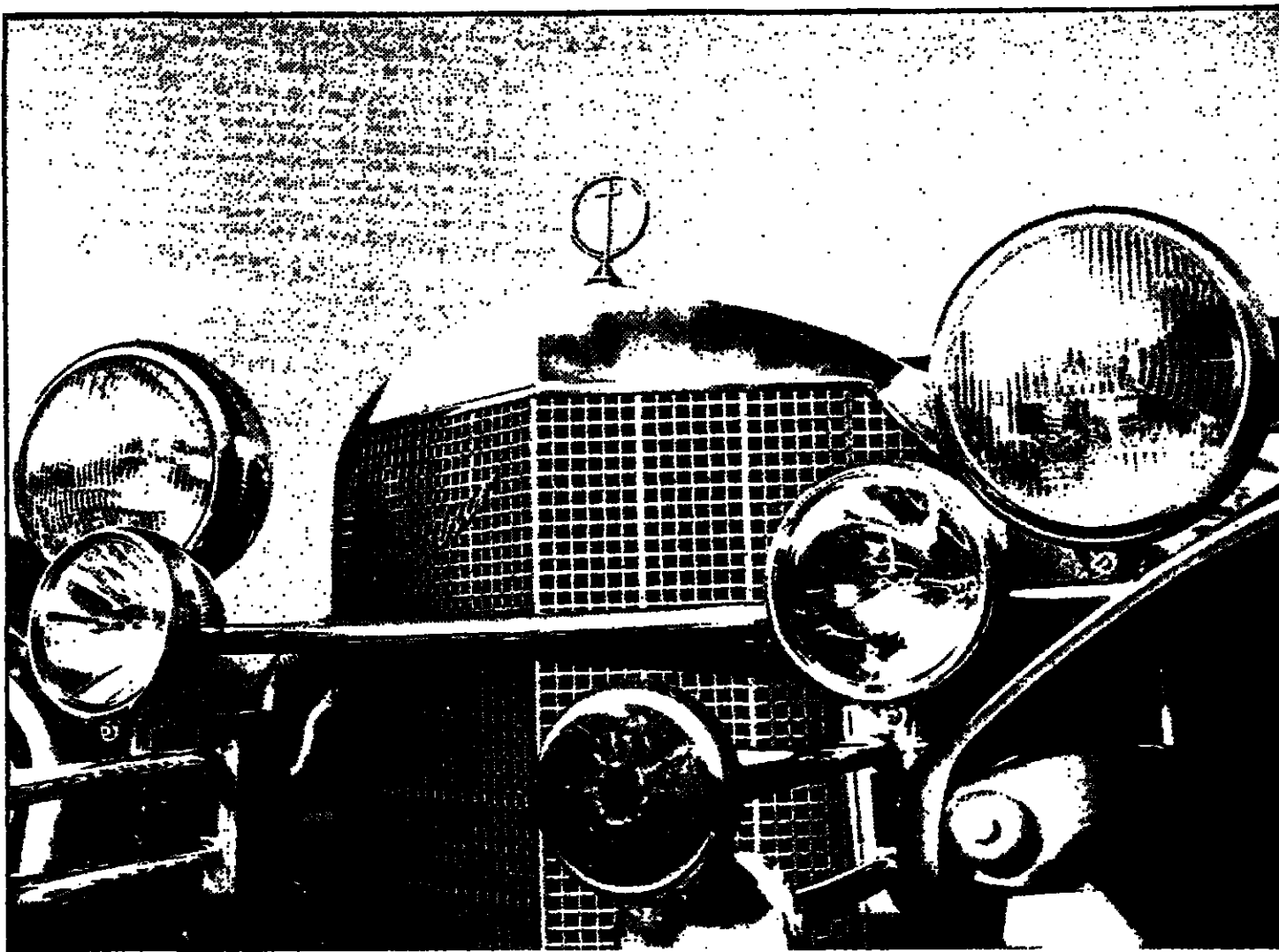
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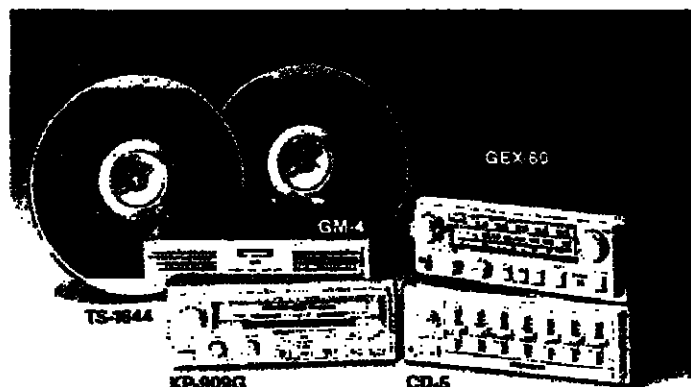
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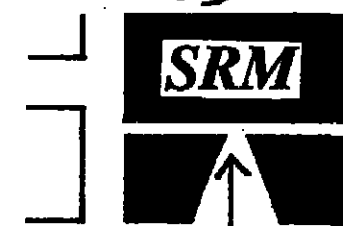
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